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Letter dated 9 December 2016 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), and in accordance with paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 1977 (2011), I submit herewith a final document on the 2016 comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) (see annex).

The Committee would appreciate it if the present letter and its annex could be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Román **Oyarzun Marchesi**
Chair
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

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Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Summary

While, overall, progress has been made with the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), there remains more to be done to accomplish the objective of full implementation of the resolution, which is a long-term task that requires continuous efforts at the national, regional and international levels.

The Committee found that, since 2011, the number of legally binding measures taken by States has increased, especially with regard to the prohibition of activities of non-State actors related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery. Although progress has also been made in relation to measures to account for, secure and protect relevant materials and to export controls, it is clear that, for many States, gaps in these areas remain. While acknowledging the need for a comprehensive approach to the implementation of the resolution, the Committee notes the specific characteristics of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as documented in the present report.

There has been an increase in the number of first national reports submitted, although there remain 17 States that have yet to submit theirs, and there has been an increase in additional reports by States. Committee visits to States and the notification of points of contact have also increased. The submission of voluntary national implementation action plans has increased, in particular in the latter part of the period under review.

As is evident from assistance requests made to the Committee, a number of States need help in building their capacity to implement their obligations effectively. The delivery of assistance will require sustained and intensified support from the Committee, particularly through direct interaction with States. While progress has been made by the Committee in adopting a regional approach to assistance, where appropriate, it needs to strengthen its capacity to respond to requests for which dedicated funding support is needed. The Committee should continue to explore and develop approaches with regard to implementation and reporting that take into account the specificities of States, in order to allocate resources more efficiently.

Visits to States and national round tables have proved to be valuable in producing tangible results. The Committee believes that every effort should be made to promote direct interactions with States where they are most needed. Continuing support will also be needed from other parts of the United Nations and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations.

With regard to the Committee's cooperation with international and regional organizations, the records show a substantial improvement. However, an even closer engagement to coordinate activities is needed to avoid duplication and to focus on areas in most need of action.

The Committee's interaction with civil society, particularly with industry, contributed to its work.

The Committee took note of the increasing risks of proliferation in relation to non-State actors arising from developments in terrorism and in relation to the potential for misuse arising from the rapid advances in science, technology and international commerce and the need for States to pay constant attention to these developments to ensure effective implementation of the resolution.

Since it is clear to the Committee that progress towards full implementation of the resolution remains a long-term task requiring the oversight of the Committee, it believes that consideration should be given during the next comprehensive review, in 2021, to the extension of the Committee's mandate.

I. Introduction

1. On 20 April 2011, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1977 (2011), by which it reaffirmed its resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006) and 1810 (2008), and stated that the Committee would continue to intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation by all States of resolution 1540 (2004), and extended the mandate of the Committee for a period of 10 years until 25 April 2021.

2. By paragraph 3 of resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council decided that the Committee would conduct a comprehensive review on the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), both after five years and prior to the renewal of its mandate, including, if necessary, recommendations on adjustments to the mandate, and would submit to the Security Council a report on the conclusions of those reviews, and decided that the first review should be held before December 2016.

3. The present report is submitted accordingly and covers the first five-year period, from 25 April 2011 to 24 April 2016, except where otherwise indicated.

II. Organization of work

4. From 25 April 2011 to 31 December 2012, Baso Sangqu of South Africa served as Chair of the Committee. Up to 31 December 2011, Lebanon, Portugal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland served as Vice-Chairs and, in 2012, Portugal and the United Kingdom remained as Vice-Chairs, while Azerbaijan replaced Lebanon as Vice-Chair. The Security Council elected Kim Sook of the Republic of Korea as Chair of the Committee from January to September 2013, and, from September 2013 to 31 December 2014, Oh Joon of the Republic of Korea served as Chair of the Committee. During 2013, Azerbaijan and the United Kingdom remained as Vice-Chairs, while Luxembourg replaced Portugal as Vice-Chair. Nigeria replaced Azerbaijan as Vice-Chair in 2014, while Luxembourg and the United Kingdom continued to serve as Vice-Chairs.

5. Since 1 January 2015, Román Oyarzun Marchesi of Spain has served as Chair of the Committee, as elected by the Security Council. During 2015, Nigeria and the United Kingdom continued to serve as Vice-Chairs, while New Zealand replaced Luxembourg. During 2016, Nigeria was replaced as Vice-Chair by Senegal, while New Zealand and the United Kingdom continued to serve as Vice-Chairs.

6. In accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1977 (2011), the Committee is assisted by a group of up to eight experts. In accordance with resolution 2055 (2012), the size of the group of experts was increased to up to nine, on account of the Committee's significantly increased workload over the course of its mandate. The structure, methods, modalities, expertise and representation of the group of experts is guided by the recommendations of the Committee as contained in the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on recommendations for the structure, methods, modalities, expertise and representation of the Committee and group of experts of 5 January 2012 (see S/2011/819, annex). The current composition of the group of experts is given in annex I.

7. The Committee is supported by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, while a Senior Political Affairs Officer of the Department of Political Affairs, supported by other officers of that Department, continues to serve as Secretary of the Committee.

8. Since 25 April 2011, the Committee has held 33 formal and 25 informal meetings, as well as a number of informal consultations. The meetings of the Committee were held on a regular basis and included briefings by the coordinators of the Committee's working groups on (a) monitoring and national implementation; (b) assistance; (c) cooperation with international organizations, including the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities[1] and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism (Counter-Terrorism Committee); and (d) transparency and media outreach. The regular meetings of the Committee provided direction to the work of the Committee as supported by the working groups and the group of experts.

9. During the period under review, the four working groups of the Committee held 52 regular meetings to consider various issues related to the implementation of the resolutions and to assistance, cooperation and transparency. The working groups advanced and supported the various activities of the Committee. The details of the working groups are given in annex II.

10. On 16 May 2011, 14 November 2011, 10 May 2012, 14 November 2012, 10 May 2013, 27 November 2013, 28 May 2014 and 16 June 2015, the Chair of the Committee, together with the Chairs of the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), continued to brief the Security Council at open meetings on the progress made by the Committees in fulfilling their mandates, as well as on ongoing cooperation between them. On 24 November 2014 and 22 December 2015, the Chair of the Committee briefed the Security Council on progress made in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

11. On 28 February 2014, the Committee held an open briefing for Member States with the Secretary-General of the World Customs Organization (WCO) in the context of the tenth anniversary year of the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004).

12. On 19 April 2012, under the item entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security", and on 7 May 2014, under the item entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction", the President of the Security Council made statements on behalf of the Council in connection with resolution 1540 (2004) (see S/PRST/2012/14 and S/PRST/2014/7, respectively).

13. In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1977 (2011), the Committee adopted its tenth, eleventh and twelfth programmes of work, covering the periods 1 June 2011 to 31 May 2012; 1 June 2012 to 31 May 2013; and 1 June 2013 to 31 May 2014, respectively. The thirteenth programme of work covered the period from 1 June 2014 to 31 January 2015; thereafter the Committee adopted its

[1] In 2015, the Security Council renamed the Committee the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities (see S/2015/976).

programme of work covering mainly a calendar year. The Committee's fourteenth and fifteenth programmes of work covered the periods from 1 February 2015 to 31 January 2016 and from 1 February 2016 to 31 January 2017, respectively.

14. In accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution 1810 (2008), the Committee submitted to the Security Council a report on compliance with resolution 1540 (2004) through the achievement of the implementation of its requirements, on 14 September 2011 (see S/2011/579).

15. In accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1977 (2011), the Committee submitted to the Security Council annual reviews, prepared with the assistance of the group of experts, on progress made by States and other activities relevant to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for each of the years 2011 to 2015 (see S/2012/79, S/2012/963, S/2013/769, S/2014/958 and S/2015/1052).

16. Documents relevant to the work of the Committee are listed in annex III.

III. Comprehensive review of the status of implementation

17. On 28 April 2015, the Committee approved its modalities for the conduct of the comprehensive review (see S/2016/86, enclosure), according to which the 2016 comprehensive review should be both retrospective and forward-looking. It should draw on an analysis of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), based on information available to the Committee, including through its approved matrices and input from Member States and related intergovernmental and regional and subregional organizations. The comprehensive review is intended to address ways of improving the implementation of the resolution by Member States, by identifying and recommending specific, practical and appropriate action to that end, and to analyse the operation of the Committee in the conduct of its tasks and recommend any changes considered necessary.

18. A thematic approach was adopted for the review, based on the work of the Committee's four working groups, which included a focus on the following elements:

(a) An analysis of the status of implementation of the resolution by States including identifying the key trends in implementation, including identifying gaps in implementation and, as far as practicable, identifying the reasons;

(b) Identify shortcomings in the current system of data collection, storage, retrieval, presentation and analysis including in reporting by States and sharing of effective practices, and recommend ways to enhance the capacity to maintain, update, retrieve, present and analyse the data, including identifying the core data needed to assess implementation;

(c) Drawing on experience of direct interaction with States, recommend appropriate ways to intensify and promote these interactions;

(d) Drawing on the experience in operating the 1540 assistance mechanism, analyse the Committee's role in facilitating "matchmaking" and recommend improvements to bring about the delivery of assistance;

(e) Seek ways to support States to better understand the assistance mechanism to identify needs and priorities, to prepare well-developed assistance requests and to enhance collaboration with potential providers on an individual or, possibly, a regional basis;

(f) Analyse the Committee's collaboration with international, regional and subregional organizations and seek improved ways of enhancing the collaboration of the Committee with directly related international, regional and subregional organizations and other United Nations bodies;

(g) Identify better methods for regional and subregional organizations to support the building of networks of points of contact, encouraging reporting to the Committee and developing opportunities for the Committee's direct interaction with States;

(h) Examine the Committee's outreach to States and civil society, including academia, industry, professional associations and parliamentarians;

(i) Recommend how best to improve outreach to those sectors, including through publications and electronic means and, as appropriate, the use of social media and the building of a network including, as appropriate, civil society;

(j) An examination of the current structure and methods for supporting the 1540 Committee in the execution of its tasks and to recommend any improvements needed flowing from the analyses.

19. The Committee, in accordance with a schedule of outreach events, engaged Member States, international, regional and subregional organizations and civil society in the comprehensive review. The events included a briefing to the Security Council on 16 June 2015 on the process of the comprehensive review; a discussion by the Chair of the Committee on 28 April 2015 with participants of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held from 27 April to 22 May 2015 in New York; a meeting of former members of the group of experts, held from 28 to 29 May 2015 in Cape Town, South Africa; a seminar by the Committee on the changing nature of proliferation threats, held on 29 February 2016 in New York; an informal meeting of the Committee with relevant international organizations and other relevant United Nations committees and panels with representation in New York on 29 March 2016; participation in an African Union 1540 review and assistance conference held on 6 and 7 April 2016 in Addis Ababa; and a dialogue initiated by the Committee with academia and civil society on 11 and 12 April 2016 in New York.

20. From 12 to 13 May 2016, a special Committee meeting was held in Madrid to undertake an informal, forward-looking discussion on how best to reach full and effective implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) on a global basis in the context of the comprehensive review. Relevant international and regional organizations also participated in the meeting.

21. The Committee held formal open consultations on the comprehensive review of the implementation of the resolution at Headquarters from 20 to 22 June 2016. The open consultations provided Member States with an opportunity to inform the Committee of their views on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), and to recommend practical ideas for its improvement. Also invited to participate in

appropriate sessions of the consultations were relevant international and regional organizations as well as several participants from civil society.

22. Prior to and in preparation for the consultations, the Committee circulated a background paper on the indicative outcome of the analysis of the Committee's matrices, including a summary review of assistance, cooperation, outreach and transparency during the period under review. During the consultations, formal statements were made by 59 Member States, 19 international and regional organizations and 14 participants from civil society organizations, including industry and academia. The Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain and the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs also addressed the meeting.

23. The Committee received a total of 259 proposals from 111 different entities during the review process. A summary record of the June consultations, together with the statements and proposals presented by the participants, is available on the Committee website (see www.un.org/en/sc/1540/comprehensive-review/2016.shtml). Participants noted progress made with the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and commended the inclusive and transparent process adopted by the Committee in undertaking the comprehensive review. The participants also highlighted the value of the Committee's collaborative approach through its dialogue and cooperation with Member States, international and regional organizations and relevant sectors of civil society, which could be strengthened. Ideas and proposals were put forward to strengthen implementation of the resolution, including the value of providing reports to the Committee; regular updating of the matrices; direct contact between the Committee and Member States; strengthening the capacity of national points of contact; the key role of assistance and the need for its improvement, including the submission of detailed assistance requests; increased cooperation and coordination with relevant international and regional organizations and the value of transparency and outreach initiatives.

24. In developing the conclusions and recommendations of the comprehensive review, the Committee reflected upon and took into account the ideas and proposals put forward during the consultations.

IV. Implementation

25. Progress has been made with the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) since the previous comprehensive review. However, the rate of progress confirms that accomplishing the objective of full implementation of the resolution is a long-term task that will require continuing efforts at the national, regional and international levels. It will also require sustained and intensified support from the Committee and its group of experts, including working through, and in close cooperation with, the network of national points of contact for resolution 1540 (2004). Continuing support will also be required from other components of the United Nations and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and other arrangements.

26. Most States increased their measures for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), in particular measures to prohibit the activities of non-State actors

related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery. Although some progress has also been made in relation to accounting, security and export control measures, it is clear that for many States significant efforts remain to be made to address gaps in those areas.

27. There have been increases in activities related to resolution 1540 (2004) and the submission of first national reports and additional reports. Committee visits to States at their invitation, as well as national points of contact notified to the Committee have also increased. The number of voluntary national implementation action plans submitted by the end of the period under review is 25.

28. The Committee notes that an important means for measuring progress with the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) is through the measures recorded in the 1540 matrices. There has been an absolute overall increase of approximately 7 per cent in the total number of measures recorded in 2016 for all 193 Member States by comparison with those recorded in 2011.[2] Of a total of 64,076 possible measures, the measures recorded in the 2016 matrices numbered 30,632 (48 per cent). Of this overall total, the percentage of the possible measures recorded for each of the weapons categories was as follows: nuclear weapons, 51 per cent; chemical weapons, 50 per cent; and biological weapons, 42 per cent. Overall, on a regional basis, Africa had 28 per cent of the total possible measures recorded, Latin America and the Caribbean 39 per cent, Asia-Pacific 41 per cent, Eastern Europe 80 per cent and Western European and other States 85 per cent. Africa and Eastern Europe showed the highest increases, with figures up by 10 per cent by comparison with 2011.

29. The Committee further notes that the increase in measures recorded for Africa corresponded with enhanced, substantive engagement by the Committee with African States and related organizations, especially with the African Union, which at the twentieth ordinary session of its Assembly, held from 27 to 28 January 2013, adopted a decision (Assembly/AU/Dec.472(XX)), in which it requests the further promotion and enhancement of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in Africa.

30. The Committee also notes the large number of measures recorded by Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) participating States on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), amounting to 78 per cent of measures recorded overall, as well as an average increase, overall, since 2011 of 12 per cent in measures recorded. In its ministerial council declaration on non-proliferation of 2009, OSCE committed participating States to facilitate the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). In ministerial council decision No. 8/11 on the proper role of the OSCE in facilitation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540, it tasked the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) to continue to identify and strengthen, when and as appropriate, specific forms of the contribution

[2] The information compiled by the Committee is based on an analysis of the 332 (330 for 2011) matrix data fields related to paragraphs 2, 3 (a) and (b) and 3 (c) and (d) of resolution 1540 (2004), and excludes fields identified as "Other", "Other measures for accounting" and "Other measures for securing". The difference between the number of matrix data fields in 2011 and 2016 is accounted for by the addition of a data field for "Supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources" to the matrix during its revision in 2013, as approved by the Committee.

of OSCE to assist participating States, upon their request, in the further implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), in close co-ordination with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), with a view to complementing its efforts. Since 2011, the activities of OSCE in facilitating regional implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) have been subject to increasing demand and active support by a majority of OSCE participating States.

31. Other regional organizations have supported the promotion of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in various ways. Activities involving or organized by regional organizations are shown in annex XX and include the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the European Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the League of Arab States, the Organization of American States (OAS), and the Pacific Islands Forum. In addition, CARICOM has appointed a coordinator dedicated to resolution 1540 (2004) matters and OAS plans to appoint one.

32. It is noted that States with lower recorded rates of implementation in 2011 had greater absolute increases on average than States where margins for improvement were smaller. For States with lower rates the average absolute increase was closer to 12 per cent, larger than the 7 per cent recorded for all States, which in turn is larger than an average of about 4 per cent for the States with the higher rates of implementation in 2011.

33. In 2011, out of a possible maximum number of 330 measures under paragraphs 2 and 3 of the resolution, 124 States had individually 150 or fewer measures and 68 States had more than 150 measures. In 2016, the figures were 110 and 83 States respectively out of a maximum possible of 332 measures. It is noteworthy that, while 9 States had more than 300 measures recorded in 2011, 17 States had achieved that figure in 2016. The average number of measures per State for the data fields concerned rose to 159 in 2016 from 134 in 2011 and from 93 in 2008.[3] This represents a positive trend in the number of measures identified as having been taken by States in their implementation of the resolution. Annex IV contains a graph on the total number of matrix data fields with measures in place by Member States in 2011 and 2016.

34. The threat of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors is complicated by the rapid advances in science, technology and international commerce that could give rise to a risk of the misuse of such advances.

35. The evolving nature of terrorism, as well as the rapid advances in science, technology and international commerce, could impact on the implementation of the resolution. This necessitates constant attention by the Committee and by Member States to ensure effective implementation of the obligations under the resolution, but in a manner that does not hamper cooperation among States in these fields.

[3] Matrix data from 2008 are used in certain cases to illustrate the increase in the number of measures over a longer period of time.

A. Reporting and compilation of information

36. The data for the 1540 matrices approved by the Committee originate primarily from information provided by States to the Committee in the form of national reports. As at 24 April 2016, 176 States had provided the Committee with their reports on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), containing varying degrees of information on measures that they have undertaken to implement the resolution.

37. Since 30 April 2011, the number of non-reporting States has been reduced to 17 from 25. Of the remaining non-reporting States, 13 are from Africa, 3 are from the Asia-Pacific region and 1 is from the Latin America and Caribbean region. Efforts are ongoing to encourage and facilitate the submission by these 17 States of their first 1540 reports.

38. Of the 430 reports submitted by 24 April 2016, most, 331 (77 per cent), were submitted between 2004 and 2008. From 2009 until 24 April 2011, a further 19 reports only were submitted. From 25 April 2011 to 24 April 2016, a total of 80 reports were submitted. Of those States that submitted reports, 63 States provided only a first report, 27 States provided two reports, and 86 provided more than two reports. Annexes V and VI, respectively, contain information on reports submitted by Member States and on non-reporting States.

39. In reviewing and updating the matrices, a process was followed that provided for the group of experts to undertake the updating in 2014 and 2015, followed by consideration of the revised matrices by the Committee's working group on monitoring and national implementation. Thereafter the draft matrices were formally sent to States for their comment. Taking into consideration relevant comments from States, the Committee approved the matrices, which were subsequently published on the Committee website on 23 December 2015 and on 6 April 2016.

40. For the revision of the matrices, some of the measures recorded by the group of experts in the matrices were derived from national reports. However, the experts have had to rely increasingly on open source official government information and such government information as is made available to intergovernmental organizations.

41. Some new measures were recorded that were introduced further to laws and regulations adopted by States after 2010. However, some new measures recorded were also from laws adopted prior to 2010 which were not reflected in the matrices approved by the Committee in 2010. In addition, some measures that were recorded in 2010 are absent from the revised matrices. The measures recorded should therefore be considered as representing the situation and available information in a particular State at a specific time. In some cases, the measures recorded may not fully represent all the measures taken by a State during the period under review to implement the resolution. A matrix should be seen as a good indication of a State's record of implementation.

42. However, in the recording of measures no account is taken of any of the differences between States, for example, a State's industrial capabilities, the nature of its industry, regional circumstances or its role in the global supply chain. It might

be useful to do so with a view to giving a better representation of the status of States' implementation of the resolution.

43. When analysing how States implement obligations under resolution 1540 (2004), it is important to bear in mind that there are variations in their economic and industrial capacities. For instance, many States do not have or intend to acquire nuclear materials.

44. Paragraphs 3 (c) and (d) are more complex, partly because non-State actors might use any State as a route for illicit trafficking or for export, transit, trans-shipment or re-export of related materials for prohibited purposes. It is important to prevent them from exploiting States without appropriate legislative measures in place to accomplish their ends.

45. Nonetheless, differentiation may be helpful. For example, in regions where nuclear material is absent, especially nuclear material that is directly usable in nuclear weapons, it is necessary to examine whether there is a meaningful and objective differentiation between States with regard to implementation of the obligation under paragraph 3 (c) with respect to illicit trafficking.

46. The obligations under paragraphs 3 (c) and 3 (d) are the same for all States, but there are differences between States with respect to their ability to manufacture and export certain materials.

47. In addition, industrial capabilities do not necessarily correlate with States' participation in the global supply chain, for example, via trans-shipment or re-export. This speaks in favour of the adoption and enforcement of an appropriate and effective export control system with appropriate national control lists that, if congruent with relevant multilateral treaties and arrangements, will help to ensure that non-State actors cannot obtain, traffic in, or broker materials, equipment and technology by bypassing such controls elsewhere.

48. However, some differentiation could be applied in reviewing how States implement the obligations under paragraph 3 (d) to develop and maintain appropriate effective national export and trans-shipment controls over [related materials]," to take into account the major differences between States with respect to their ability to manufacture and export related materials.

49. Finally, differentiation could also be helpful in delivering tailor-made assistance to States and in establishing priorities as to the areas in which assistance should be provided.

B. Implementation of the obligations under resolution 1540 (2004), paragraph 1

50. In paragraph 1 of resolution 1540 (2004), the Security Council decided that all States must refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. The data from the Committee matrices show that 139 States have now explicitly expressed their commitment to the non-provision of support to non-State actors for such activities, compared with 129 States in 2011.

51. In paragraph 8 of resolution 1540 (2004), the Security Council called upon States to promote the universal adoption and full implementation of multilateral treaties to which they are parties, whose aim is to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons.

52. The Security Council also decided, in paragraph 5 of resolution 1540 (2004), that none of the obligations set forth in the resolution should be interpreted so as to conflict with or alter the rights and obligations of States Parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention) and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (Biological Weapons Convention), or alter the responsibilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) or the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

53. As at 24 April 2016, almost all Member States had become parties to at least one international or multilateral instrument of particular relevance to resolution 1540 (2004), reflecting an increase since 2011, as outlined in annex VII.

C. Implementation of the obligations under resolution 1540 (2004), paragraph 2

54. Under paragraph 2 of resolution 1540 (2004), States are required to adopt and enforce appropriate and effective laws which prohibit any non-State actor to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery. Also to be prohibited are attempts to engage in those activities, participate in them as an accomplice, assist or finance them.

55. States have implemented those prohibitions in various ways, including by means of constitutions that make obligations under international treaties self-executing in domestic laws; penal codes; and specific legislation to implement national implementing measures derived from conventions such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention. States have also enacted legislation to implement relevant international legal instruments to prevent terrorist acts, including, for example, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Facilities, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (General Assembly resolution 52/164, annex) and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (General Assembly resolution 54/109, annex). In the analysis of the matrices it was found that, even if States had adopted legislation to implement all the above conventions, in many instances not all the obligations under paragraph 2 of 1540 would have been covered by such legislation. With regard to counter-terrorism instruments, there is generally a requirement for terrorist intent to be specified, whereas there is no such requirement under resolution 1540 (2004).

56. The Committee notes that the most significant increase in measures was recorded for the implementation of the legal prohibitions on non-State actors

gaining access to nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery as set out in paragraph 2 of the resolution, with an overall increase of 15 per cent in measures recorded by comparison with those recorded in 2011. Of a total of 15,054 possible measures, the number recorded in the 2016 matrices was 9,931 (66%). Of the overall total, measures related to nuclear weapons represented 61 per cent, those related to chemical weapons 74 per cent and those related to biological weapons 62 per cent. On a regional basis, the measures recorded were as follows: Africa, 48 per cent; Asia-Pacific, 61 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 74 per cent; Eastern Europe and Western Europe and other States, 89 per cent. Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean had the highest increase in measures, with 19 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively, in comparison with 2011.

57. A comparison of the number of Member States that have taken measures to meet the obligations under paragraph 2 of resolution 1540 (2004) with regard to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery is shown in table 1 below. With the exception of the prohibition of transport, which is not an obligation under the Chemical Weapons Convention, the numbers for all measures related to chemical weapons are higher than those for nuclear or biological weapons.

58. The differences in the status of national implementation legislation and its enforcement in the three weapons categories and their means of delivery as compared with 2011 are addressed in the following paragraphs.

Table 1

Comparison of the number of States with measures in place in 2016 for obligations under paragraph 2 of resolution 1540 (2004) (legal/enforcement)

Obligation	*Nuclear weapons*	*Chemical weapons*	*Biological weapons*
Manufacture/produce	146/117	161/142	129/105
Acquire	142/109	158/133	124/96
Possess	135/122	151/141	116/103
Stockpile/store[4]	107/85	150/121	119/88
Develop	82/63	142/113	118/83
Transport	110/104	106/106	97/95
Transfer	125/117	159/143	123/102
Use	151/139	175/159	152/135
Means of delivery	41/37	116/93	105/68
Accomplice	145/139	159/154	146/140
Assist	148/139	166/156	146/138
Financing	158/155	166/161	161/156

[4] The "Stockpile/store" category is included, as it appeared in the previous review report. Paragraph 2 of resolution 1540 (2004) covers only "manufacture", "acquire", "possess", "develop", "transport", "transfer", "use", "means of delivery", "attempts", "accomplice", "assist" and "financing".

1. Nuclear weapons

59. By comparison with the findings and conclusions in 2011, the matrix data indicate that there has been a commendable absolute increase of 17 per cent in measures recorded covering the obligations under paragraph 2 in relation to nuclear weapons, representing an overall implementation rate of 61 per cent. During the period under review, there has been a substantial increase, from 115 to 146, in the number of States which have in place a legal framework to prohibit the manufacture of nuclear weapons by non-State actors. Also, for example, 151 States have a legal framework in place to prohibit the use of nuclear weapons by non-State actors, as compared with 105 in 2011.

60. However, the lowest number of recorded measures under paragraph 2 is for nuclear weapons. This is mainly due to the relatively lower number of measures recorded for nuclear weapons in the "develop" and "means of delivery" categories.

61. Although there has also been an increase in the number of States that have adopted a legal framework to implement prohibitions on nuclear weapons with respect to non-State actors, not all States have in place penalties and enforcement measures. Further efforts are therefore needed by many States to adopt such penalties and enforcement measures.

62. Details of implementation at the national level of prohibitions on nuclear weapons, as derived from the analysis of the 2016 matrices by comparison with those for 2011, are given in annex VIII.

2. Chemical weapons

63. The Committee notes with satisfaction that the matrix data indicate that there has been an absolute increase of 15 per cent in measures recorded covering the obligations under paragraph 2 in relation to chemical weapons, and, in particular, that such prohibitions represent a 74 per cent implementation rate overall. There has been a sizable increase, to 175, in the number of States which have a legal framework in place to prohibit the use of chemical weapons by non-State actors, by comparison with 150 States in 2011. Also, for example, 161 States have in place a legal framework to prohibit the manufacture of chemical weapons by non-State actors, compared with 135 in 2011.

64. There has also been a measurable increase in the number of States that have in place penalties and enforcement measures for these prohibitions, and the Committee identified 161 States that had in place at least one enforcement measure, compared with 147 in 2011 and 96 in 2008. However, for most of the obligations under paragraph 2 there are fewer enforcement measures than legal framework measures, with the exception of the obligation on "transport", for which there is an equal number of measures.

65. Of all the obligations under paragraph 2, the fewest number of measures recorded are for the "transport" obligation: only 106 States have such measures in place, compared with 50 in 2011. Although this is a commendable improvement, additional efforts remain necessary to prohibit the transport of chemical weapons by non-State actors. There are 51 States which have yet to adopt legal framework measures, 80 which have yet to adopt enforcement measures prohibiting the

"developing" of chemical weapons, 42 States and 52 States, respectively, which have yet to adopt enforcement measures on "possessing" chemical weapons and 35 States and 60 States, respectively, which have yet to adopt enforcement measures on "acquiring" chemical weapons.

66. The Committee notes that States parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention are required to adopt prohibitions with respect to non-State actors that overlap with a number of the obligations under resolution 1540 (2004).

67. Details of implementation at the national level of prohibitions regarding chemical weapons, as derived from the analysis of the 2016 matrices by comparison with those for 2011, are given in annex IX.

3. Biological weapons

68. The Committee notes that the matrix data indicate that there has been an absolute increase of 13 per cent in measures recorded covering the obligations under paragraph 2 in relation to biological weapons, and, in particular, that they represent a 62 per cent overall implementation rate. There has been a noteworthy increase in the number of States, to 152, which have a legal framework in place to prohibit the use of biological weapons by non-State actors, by comparison with 115 in 2011, representing a 32 per cent increase. Also, for example, 129 States have in place a legal framework to prohibit the manufacture of biological weapons by non-State actors, compared with 112 in 2011.

69. The Committee notes that additional efforts are needed with regard to enforcement measures, which in general are lower in number than legal framework measures. Prohibition in their legal frameworks of the transport of biological weapons by non-State actors has been recorded for only 97 States, while only 116 States had adopted a prohibition in their legal frameworks on the possession of biological weapons by non-State actors.

70. The Committee notes that States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention are required to adopt prohibitions with respect to non-State actors that overlap with a number of the obligations under resolution 1540 (2004).

71. Details of implementation at the national level of prohibitions regarding biological weapons, as derived from the analysis of the 2016 matrices by comparison with those for 2011, are given in annex X.

4. Means of delivery of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons

72. The Committee notes that there has been an increase in the number of States that have adopted measures to implement the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) with respect to means of delivery of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. However, the Committee also notes that additional efforts remain necessary with regard to prohibitions and their enforcement in the area of means of delivery, especially for nuclear weapons, with respect to non-State actors. Overall, with regard to the legal framework to prohibit the means of delivery for chemical and biological weapons to non-State actors, 116 and 105 States, respectively, have taken measures in this respect, compared with 54 and 90 in 2011.

73. With regard to the means of delivery, there has been only a slight increase, to 41, in the number of States that had a legal framework in place, compared with 40 in 2011. This can be partly attributed to the fact that neither the current legally binding instruments on nuclear non-proliferation nor the relevant international legal instruments to prevent terrorist acts cover nuclear weapons delivery systems. In the analysis of national implementation legislation for the instruments concerned, as reflected in the matrices, it was clear that many States did not necessarily include means of delivery, as it was not required under those instruments.

74. Details of implementation at the national level of prohibitions regarding means of delivery as derived from the analysis of the 2016 matrices by comparison with those for 2011 are given in annex XI.

5. Acting as an accomplice to, assisting or financing prohibited activities relating to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons

75. The Committee notes that measures to prohibit participation as an accomplice to and in providing assistance to prohibited activities relating to nuclear weapons have been adopted by 145 and 148 States, respectively, compared with 98 and 102 in 2011, and 58 and 67 in 2008. States with enforcement measures in place for being an accomplice and for assisting such behaviour numbered 139, compared with 101 in 2011, and 72 and 74, respectively, in 2008. Similarly, 159 and 166 States, respectively, have adopted legislative measures prohibiting acting as an accomplice or assisting prohibited activities relating to chemical weapons, compared with 115 and 140 in 2011, and 69 and 97 in 2008. The number of States with such enforcement measures increased to 154 and 156 respectively, compared with 118 and 125, respectively, in 2011, and 84 and 88, respectively, in 2008. A total of 146 States have legislative measures in place prohibiting acting as an accomplice or assisting prohibited activities relating to biological weapons, while 105 and 115 States, respectively, had such legislative measures in 2011, and 64 and 75, respectively, in 2008. The number of States with such enforcement measures increased to 140 and 138, respectively, compared with 110 States with penalties in place both for acting as an accomplice and for assisting in prohibited activities in 2011, and 78 and 79 States respectively in 2008.

76. The Committee notes the commendable progress that has been made to prohibit such activities, by comparison with the data for 2011 and 2008. As concluded previously, the legal framework used by most States in this regard included the use of penal codes and counter-terrorism-related legislation for the implementation of the international legal instruments to prevent terrorist acts and money-laundering legislation. In addition, States have adopted new legislation to implement their obligations under the chemical and biological weapons conventions. Thus few States have dedicated separate proliferation financing legislation, although many have set up dedicated financial intelligence units.

77. The Committee further notes the good progress that has been made to prohibit the financing of proliferation activities and enforce such prohibitions. The Committee notes that 158, 166 and 161 States, respectively, have taken legislative measures to prohibit the financing of prohibited activities relating to nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, compared with 124, 129 and 122, respectively, in 2011 and 66, 71 and 64, respectively, in 2008. Regarding enforcement measures,

155, 161 and 156 States, respectively, had adopted such measures, compared with 119, 121 and 114, respectively, in 2011 and 78, 87 and 75, respectively, in 2008.

78. Although the above confirms the general trend of increases in the number of States that have taken such steps, the prohibition of the financing of the means of delivery, especially for nuclear weapons, remains an issue to be addressed, as the respective legislative measures taken by States do not, generally, address the issue of the means of delivery of nuclear weapons. Moreover, for the most part counter-terrorism financing measures were used for weapons of mass destruction where relevant. Many States also participated in regional arrangements on money-laundering and/or terrorist financing, and strove to follow the series of recommendation of the Financial Action Task Force. In the Committee's dialogues with them, some States indicated their need for practical guidance on how to operationalize proliferation financing controls relating to resolution 1540 (2004).

D. Implementation of the obligations under resolution 1540 (2004), paragraph 3 (a) and (b)

79. The Committee notes that the overall increase in measures recorded for the accounting and security obligations contained in paragraph 3 (a) and (b) of resolution 1540 (2004) was 5 per cent by comparison with 2011. Of a total of 18,914 possible measures, the measures recorded in the 2016 matrices numbered 7,876 (42 per cent). Of this overall total, including related materials, nuclear weapons represented 53 per cent, chemical weapons 40 per cent and biological weapons 27 per cent. Although measures related to nuclear and chemical weapons increased 9 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively, by comparison with 2011, there was a 1 per cent drop in measures related to biological weapons, which can be attributed to a more rigorous interpretation of laws related to biological weapons. Regionally, the measures recorded were as follows: Africa, 27 per cent; Asia-Pacific, 33 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 37 per cent; Eastern Europe, 68 per cent; and Western Europe and other States, 72 per cent. Africa and Eastern Europe increased the most, by 9 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively, by comparison with 2011.

80. Steps taken by States on effective measures to account for, secure and physically protect materials related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons are shown in table 2 below.

Table 2

Comparison of the number of States with measures in place in 2016 for obligations under paragraph 3 (a) and (b) relating to accounting for, securing and physically protecting materials related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons (legal/enforcement)

Obligation	*Nuclear*	*Chemical*	*Biological*
Accounting			
Production	179/108	104/101	52/47
Use	179/108	104/99	52/48

Obligation	*Nuclear*	*Chemical*	*Biological*
Storage	178/106	106/102	50/46
Transport	111/101	85/78	65/58
Securing			
Production	97/90	69/64	53/45
Use	105/100	70/63	58/47
Storage	104/100	76/71	55/48
Transport	110/104	75/71	69/66
Physical protection			
Protect	94/83	55/52	50/44

1. Materials related to nuclear weapons

81. The Committee notes an increase since 2011 in measures recorded with regard to accounting for and securing materials related to nuclear weapons. The Committee also notes that States have adopted more measures under their legislative frameworks than in the area of enforcement. In addition, the Committee notes that most of the measures identified for States in the accounting legal framework related to their agreements for the application of safeguards with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), with 179 States identified as having such measures for the production and use of materials related to nuclear weapons, while only 108 States have measures in place to enforce measures to account for and to secure the production of materials related to nuclear weapons. Nonetheless, these figures represent an increase in the number of States identified as having such measures in 2011, which were 165 for production, 165 for use and 73 for enforcement in relation to production and use. With regard to accounting for transport of materials related to nuclear weapons, 111 States have also been identified as having adopted legal framework measures, compared with 78 States in 2011 and 58 in 2008.

82. The number of States identified as having taken measures to secure the production, use, storage and transport of materials related to nuclear weapons is 97, 105, 104 and 110 respectively, compared with 81, 89, 88 and 101 in 2011, and 62, 72, 73 and 91 in 2008. The number of States that had adopted enforcement measures to secure the production, use, storage and transport of such materials was 90, 100, 100 and 104 respectively, compared with 72, 81, 80 and 98 States in 2011 and 56, 64, 65 and 82 in 2008.

83. With regard to physical protection measures for materials related to nuclear weapons, the Committee notes that 94 States have adopted legislative measures, compared with 74 in 2011 and 61 in 2008. A total of 83 States have enforcement measures in place, compared with 61 in 2011 and 48 in 2008.

84. The Committee notes that the extent to which Member States take advantage of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy differs significantly from one region to another, as well as within regions. For example, the number of civil facilities in one United Nations regional group is approximately 500; while in another it is 4. One result that emerged from the analysis of the information in the matrices is that there is an apparent correlation between the use of nuclear energy and implementation of

the obligations under paragraph 3 (a) and (b) of resolution 1540 (2004). The less the use of nuclear energy in the regional group, the lower the implementation rate for materials related to nuclear weapons.

85. The Committee also notes that in the context of the recognition by the Security Council in resolution 1540 (2004) that States have taken measures to account for, secure and physically protect sensitive materials, such as those recommended by the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, 116 States are recorded as having expressed support for the Code, an increase from the 93 that expressed such support in 2011. In addition, 85 States expressed support for its supplementary guidance on the import and export of radioactive sources. For many States that have no nuclear material or facilities, the implementation of legislative measures to account for and secure materials related to nuclear weapons was found to focus mainly on radioactive sources.

86. Details of national implementation for materials related to nuclear weapons regarding paragraph 3 (a) and (b) of resolution 1540 (2004) are given in annex XII.

2. Materials related to chemical weapons

87. The Committee observes that, with regard to accounting for materials related to chemical weapons, there has been only a modest increase, as 104 States have adopted legal framework measures covering production and use, compared with 96 in 2011 and 64 in 2008. At least 99 States had adopted enforcement measures in these areas, compared with 87 in 2011 and 52 in 2008. With regard to accounting for the transport of materials related to chemical weapons, 85 States have also been identified as having adopted legal framework measures and 78 States have adopted enforcement measures, compared with 77 and 74 States respectively in 2011, and 49 and 38 States respectively in 2008.

88. The Committee observes that additional efforts are needed by States to adopt measures to secure the production, use, storage and transport of materials related to chemical weapons, as the number of States identified as having taken legal framework measures in these regards is only 69, 70, 76 and 75, respectively, compared with 74, 73, 81 and 79 respectively in 2011 and 60, 62, 69 and 69 in 2008. The number of States identified as having taken enforcement measures to secure the production, use, storage and transport of materials related to chemical weapons is 64, 63, 71 and 71, respectively, compared with 69, 72, 78 and 80, respectively, in 2011 and 45, 49, 56 and 65 in 2008.

89. With regard to physical protection measures for materials related to chemical weapons, the Committee notes that there has been only a slight increase, to 55, in the number of States that have legal frameworks in place, compared with 53 in 2011 and 37 in 2008. The Committee notes that only 52 States had enforcement measures in place, compared with 45 in 2011 and 27 in 2008. It is therefore, of concern to the Committee that chemical security measures have remained virtually static, improving only slightly, or in some cases, owing to the interpretation of existing legislation, decreasing since 2011. For example, regulations for the physical protection of facilities, materials and transport have not yet been adopted by 138 States in their legal frameworks or by 141 States in their enforcement measures, measures to secure production respectively by 124 States in their legal frameworks and 129 States in their enforcement measures, measures to secure use by 123 States

in their legal frameworks and 130 States in their enforcement measures and measures to secure transport by 118 States in their legal frameworks and 122 States in their enforcement measures.

90. Details of implementation at the national level with regard to materials related to chemical weapons under paragraph 3 (a) and (b) of resolution 1540 (2004) are given in annex XIII.

3. Materials related to biological weapons

91. The Committee observes that, with regard to accounting for and securing materials related to biological weapons, the overall rate of implementation measures is far less than that for materials related to nuclear and chemical weapons and that there has been no increase in measures by comparison with 2011, with the exception of accounting for transport and for physical protection measures, which showed a slight increase. The Committee is strongly of the view that States should take urgent action to adopt measures to account for and secure materials related to biological weapons.

92. The Committee notes that, with regard to recorded measures for materials related to biological weapons, there has been a decrease, to 52, in the number of States that have adopted legal framework measures to account for the production and use of such materials, compared with at least 62 States in 2011 and 38 States in 2008. There is also a decrease[5] in measures recorded, to 47, in the number of States for which enforcement measures have been recorded in these areas, compared with 63 in 2011 and 36 in 2008. With regard to accounting for the transport of materials related to biological weapons, 65 States have also been identified as having adopted legal framework measures and 58 States have adopted enforcement measures, a slight increase compared with the 62 and 59 States, respectively, in 2011, and 39 and 35 States, respectively, in 2008.

93. Details of implementation at the national level for materials related to biological weapons under paragraph 3 (a) and (b) of resolution 1540 (2004) are given in annex XIV.

E. Implementation of the obligations under resolution 1540 (2004), paragraph 3 (c) and (d)

94. The Committee notes that the figure for measures recorded for border and export control obligations contained in paragraph 3 (c) and (d) of resolution 1540 (2004) was 5 per cent higher in absolute terms than in 2011. Of a total of 30,108 possible measures, the measures recorded in the 2016 matrices were 12,825 (43 per cent). Of this overall total, nuclear weapons represented 44 per cent, chemical weapons 44 per cent and biological weapons 40 per cent. Increases in measures by comparison with 2011 were nuclear weapons (7 per cent), chemical weapons (5 per cent) and biological weapons (3 per cent). On a regional basis, the recorded measures were as follows: Africa (18 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean

[5] The decreases in recorded measures referred to here result from a better understanding of and insight into the relevance of the measures concerned, showing they had a more limited application than previously thought.

(26 per cent), Asia-Pacific (36 per cent), Eastern Europe (82 per cent) and Western Europe and other States (90 per cent). The regions with the highest increases by comparison with 2011 were Africa (6 per cent), Asia Pacific (6 per cent) and Eastern Europe (8 per cent). Although this confirms the general trend of the increase in the number of States that have adopted measures to implement the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) with respect to export and border controls, the Committee notes that efforts need to be enhanced to further increase such measures.

95. The Committee notes that, under paragraph 3 (d), "appropriate effective national export and trans-shipment controls over [related materials]," are required, but that there are major differences between States with respect to their ability to manufacture and export related materials. However, industrial capabilities do not necessarily correlate with States' participation in the global supply chain, for example, via free trade zones. Account must also be taken of the need in these cases for "appropriate effective ... trans-shipment controls over [related materials]". Details of implementation at the national level of paragraph 3 (c) and (d) of resolution 1540 (2004) are given in annexes XV, XVI and XVII.

1. Border controls against the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons

96. For nuclear, chemical and biological materials, 178, 179 and 176 States, respectively, have adopted a legal framework related to border controls, compared with 163, 166, and 167 States, respectively, in 2011 and 114, 118 and 120 States, respectively, in 2008. There has also been an increase in the number of States that have taken measures to better enforce the relevant legislation. For nuclear and chemical materials, 23 more States have introduced enforcement measures related to border control laws and 20 more States have done so with respect to biological materials. With regard to technical support for border authorities in relation to materials related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, a number of States, 99, 79 and 75, respectively, have recorded measures. However, such support is mainly related to detection equipment, in particular radiation scanners, and the implementation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Automated System for Customs Data, an integrated customs management system for international trade and transport operations, which, according to UNCTAD, improves security by streamlining procedures for cargo control, transit of goods and clearance of goods.

(a) Controls related to brokering

97. The Committee notes that, although resolution 1540 (2004) requires efforts to detect, deter, prevent and combat illicit trafficking and brokering of materials related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, the definition of brokering is the prerogative of States. The Committee finds that measures have been taken in respect of nuclear weapons by 65 States, in respect of chemical weapons by 68 States and in respect of biological weapons by 65 States, compared with 74, 78 and 76, respectively, in 2011 and 59, 61 and 58 in 2008. With regard to enforcement measures, 60, 64, and 58 States, respectively, have such measures in place compared with 69, 73 and 71 States, respectively, in 2011 and 50, 48 and 47 States, respectively, in 2008.

(b) Controls relating to transport and financial services for trade transactions

98. The Committee notes that the number of States that have taken measures on the control of transport services to prevent illicit trafficking in materials related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery remains low, with, at most, only 41 States having taken such measures.

99. The Committee notes an improvement in measures recorded on the financing of illicit trade transactions related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, their means of delivery and related materials, with 109, 110 and 109 States, respectively, having measures in place by comparison with 33, 37 and 35 States, respectively, in 2011. As also noted by the Committee in previous reviews, such financial controls are mainly related to legislation on counter-terrorism financing and money-laundering and the establishment of financial intelligence centres.

2. Export controls

100. The Committee notes an increase in measures recorded for States that have in place export control legislation for materials related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery. Respectively, 137, 130 and 103 States have such legal frameworks in place, compared with 116, 124 and 113 States, respectively, in 2011.

(a) Licensing

101. Under resolution 1540 (2004), States are required to have in place appropriate and effective national export and trans-shipment controls for materials related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery. The resolution does not define how such controls should be implemented; however, the issue of export licensing is deemed to be integral to an export control system. The Committee notes that 114, 112 and 83 States, respectively, have taken measures to implement licensing provisions, compared with 90, 91 and 87 States, respectively, in 2011. An increasing number of States have adopted enforcement measures to penalize violations of licensing provisions related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery. The Committee notes that 30, 26 and 10 additional States, respectively, introduced enforcement measures generally related to licensing provisions; 39, 37 and 23 additional States, respectively, introduced enforcement measures related to individual licensing; and 16, 10 and 13 additional States, respectively, introduced enforcement measures related to related to violations of general licensing rules.

(b) Controls relating to aspects of trade transactions beyond export licensing

102. The Committee notes that, as outlined in its previous review reports, many States, mainly members of the export control regimes, have introduced catch-all controls for items not otherwise specified in any of the relevant multilateral treaties and arrangements or national control lists, where they are or may be intended for nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and means of delivery programmes. The Committee has found that 77 States are now recorded as having taken steps to implement end-user controls and that 60 States also have some catch-all controls, compared with 71 and 59 States, respectively, in 2011.

(c) Controls related to means of delivery

103. The number of States with export control measures for materials, equipment and technology related to means of delivery for nuclear, chemical and biological weapons is as follows: framework legislation is in place in 68, 72 and 69 States respectively, compared with 65, 64 and 64 States, respectively, in 2011; and civil or criminal penalties are in place in 63, 67 and 64 States respectively, compared with 49 States, respectively, in 2011. These figures indicate a modest improvement in the status of implementation of the obligation, and the details of implementation measures are contained in annex XI.

(d) Control lists

104. A specific list of items to be controlled is not required under resolution 1540 (2004), but control lists are considered to be integral to an export control system. The utility of effective national control lists is also recognized, in paragraph 6 of the resolution. The Committee recalls that, under the resolution, the issue of related materials, as outlined in paragraph 3 of the resolution, is defined as "materials, equipment and technology covered by relevant multilateral treaties and arrangements, or included on national control lists, which could be used for the design, development, production or use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery." The Committee notes that the rapid advances in science, technology and international commerce have a potential material effect on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

105. The Committee finds that materials related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery have increasingly been included on national control lists, by 94, 108 and 77 States, respectively, in 2016, by comparison with 79, 85 and 72 States, respectively, in 2011. Regarding the inclusion of technologies, 73, 71 and 70 States, respectively, in 2016, by comparison with 69, 68 and 67 States, respectively, in 2011, included such items in their export controls.

3. Sharing of effective practices and voluntary national implementation action plans

106. In paragraph 12 of resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council requested the Committee, with the support of its group of experts, to identify effective practices, templates and guidance, with a view to develop a compilation, as well as to consider preparing a technical reference guide about resolution 1540 (2004), to be used by States on a voluntary basis in implementing the resolution. In paragraph 7 of the same resolution, the Council also encouraged States to voluntarily provide the Committee with information on their effective practices with regard to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). The Chair of the Committee requested Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, in a letter, reference S/AC.44/2013/OC.85 and S/AC.44/2013/OC.86, dated 6 November 2013, to inform the Committee of its relevant effective experience, lessons learned and effective practice, in the areas covered by resolution 1540 (2004).

107. The Committee notes that, in response to those letters, Member States made submissions as follows: Australia and Germany (joint submission) on 6 May 2014; Colombia, on 3 March 2014; Croatia and Poland (joint submission), on 25 June

2014; Iraq, on 4 February 2014; the United Arab Emirates, on 11 March 2014; the United Kingdom, on 28 April 2015; and the United States, on 29 September 2014. The Committee notes that, in their submissions, States shared their effective practices on, among other things, the importance of engaging industry, the conduct of a 1540 peer review, a legislative guide to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and related guidance on biological weapons legislation and regulatory guidance, a national legislation implementation kit on nuclear security, national practices on proliferation financing, practices on transport security, nuclear accounting and controls, physical protection and export controls.

108. The following international, regional and subregional organizations also shared lessons learned and effective practices: the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), on 12 March 2014, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), on 3 April 2014, the League of Arab States, on 24 December 2013, and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, on 27 August 2014. Their replies have been uploaded to the Committee website and are contained in a dedicated section on "Experience Shared, Lessons learned and Effective Practices".

109. In paragraph 8 of resolution 1977 (2011), the Council encouraged all States to prepare, on a voluntary basis, national implementation action plans, with the assistance of the Committee as appropriate, mapping out their priorities and plans for implementing the key provisions of resolution 1540 (2004), and to submit those plans to the Committee. By the end of the period under review, 23 countries had submitted their national plans for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) (see annex XVIII).

110. The Committee notes that, although voluntary, the plans provide the Committee with an overview of specific action that a State intends to take to strengthen its implementation of the resolution. Many States interacted with the Committee and its experts in drafting the plans. Such interactions provide for a dialogue between the Committee and States, which facilitates a better understanding of the status of implementation by a State. Through such dialogue, the Committee is in a position to identify, in cooperation with the State, action needed to address gaps in implementation and any assistance that may be necessary.

4. Dialogue with States

111. In paragraph 11 of resolution 1977 (2011), the Council encouraged the Committee to engage in dialogue with States on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), including through visits to States at their invitation. Since 2011, when the first visit was undertaken, up to 24 April 2016, the number of Committee visits to States, at their invitation, has shown a noteworthy increase, to 21. Seven visits were undertaken in 2015 alone, with five in 2014, four in 2013, four in 2012 and one in 2011. There were also additional visits to States in which there was direct interaction between the Committee and its group of experts and government officials directly engaged in implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

112. Such visits to States provide the Committee and its group of experts with an opportunity to discuss directly with national authorities the implementation of the resolution in great detail, and to identify possible assistance needs and the expected outcome of the visits.

113. During some visits, bilateral meetings have also been included, at ministerial level or with high-ranking officials, during which the importance of the resolution was brought to their attention. This contributed to raising awareness of the resolution at the high policymaking levels of governments and provided for direct dialogue between the Committee and its experts and national 1540 stakeholders.

114. The results of the visits include the drafting of national reports or voluntary national implementation action plans. The Committee is of the view that such visits have provided an invaluable opportunity for identifying potential implementation gaps and future steps needed in that regard, thereby contributing to a better understanding of progress made by a State on implementation of the resolution.

115. The Committee notes with appreciation that the number of identified national points of contact appointed by Member States had risen to 94, from 66 in 2013. In paragraph 18 of resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council called upon relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to designate and provide the Committee with a point of contact. The Committee notes with appreciation that 13 such organizations have provided the Committee with their points of contact.

116. In response to calls made by Member States on capacity-building in relation to resolution 1540, in particular with regard to national points of contact, and in accordance with the Committee's fourteenth programme of work, which encouraged the expansion of the network of points of contact for resolution 1540 (2004) and to develop training courses, conducted at the regional level for points of contact, the Committee developed a training course for the points of contact. The first such training course was hosted by China for national points of contact of States in the Asia-Pacific region and was held in Qingdao, China, from 7 to 11 September 2015. Further to the period under review, two more courses took place, one in Kaliningrad, Russian Federation, from 28 June to 1 July 2016; and the other in Santiago de Chile, from 24 to 28 October 2016. More courses are planned in other regions, for example, Africa. China has offered to continue hosting such courses for the Asia-Pacific.

117. The Committee is encouraged by the successful outcome of the first round of training courses. Direct observation by members of the group of experts found that the courses enhanced the participants' understanding of resolution 1540 (2004) and its background and implementation requirements and the implementation challenges for States. The training course is intended to facilitate intra-State and inter-State coordination, in particular on a regional basis. It also contributed to enhancing the Committee's collaboration with the key international organizations providing instructors for the training course and to strengthening the network of points of contact for resolution 1540 (2004) with a view to its becoming a "living network" of contacts. The training course includes practical exercises on the implementation of the resolution and upon completion, participants received course certificates.

V. Assistance

118. The Security Council recognized in resolution 1540 (2004) that some States may require assistance in its implementation and invited States in a position to do so to offer assistance in response to requests by States lacking the legal and regulatory

infrastructure, implementation expertise and/or resources to fulfil the provisions of the resolution.

119. In resolution 1810 (2008), the Council urged the Committee to continue strengthening its role in facilitating assistance, including by engaging in matching offers and requests for assistance, thereby establishing its "matchmaking" role. In resolution 1977 (2011), it recognized means such as visits to States as a way to support such "matchmaking" efforts. During the review, 32 entities made 58 proposals to the Committee on how to facilitate assistance.

120. The Committee has continued to work on the basis of the revised procedures adopted in 2010 to streamline and accelerate the assistance process. It has continued with the practice of posting brief summaries of requests for assistance on its website with the consent of the States concerned, as it has also done with offers of assistance. The Committee, through its group of experts, has maintained a consolidated list of assistance requests with a view to facilitating "matchmaking".

121. According to the available data, since 2004, 56 States and two regional organizations have requested assistance through the Committee. Of these requests, 17 came from African States, 22 from States in the Asia-Pacific region, 6 from Eastern Europe and 11 from Latin America and the Caribbean.

122. The Committee notes that, with regard to assistance requests, there has been a decrease in the total number of requests submitted during the period under review, by comparison with requests submitted prior to 2011.

123. Since the previous review, 15 States have requested assistance, including 8 from Africa (Cabo Verde, Congo, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi (which submitted two assistance requests), Niger, Togo and Zambia), 3 from Latin America and the Caribbean (Grenada, Guyana and Mexico (which submitted two requests)), 2 from Eastern Europe (Armenia and Montenegro), and 2 from Asia-Pacific (Iraq and Kyrgyzstan (which submitted two assistance requests)). The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) submitted two requests and the Central American Integration System one. Information on the assistance requests submitted is contained in annex XIX.

124. The assistance requests from the Asia-Pacific and Eastern Europe States were focused primarily on export and border controls and on training and equipment. For Latin America, most of the requests were for training and legislative assistance. Many of the requests by African States were of a more general nature, covering all aspects of the resolution, including capacity-building and detection equipment.

125. In recent years, the Committee's cooperation with regional organizations has been significantly strengthened. For instance, the African Union held meetings to address issues related to resolution 1540 (2004). The Organization of American States (OAS) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) have worked with the Committee and other international partners in the development of voluntary national implementation action plans in their regions. Reflecting on these positive regional initiatives at its fourteenth programme of work, in 2015, the Committee called for the consideration of regional approaches to meeting assistance needs.

126. The first regional assistance conference, which was organized in collaboration with the African Union, took place from 6 to 7 April 2016, in Addis Ababa. It was

the first time that States that had requested assistance were brought together with potential providers, thereby facilitating a genuine "matchmaking" platform. Of the 16 African States that had requested assistance, 12 participated in the conference; all States were offered the opportunity to have bilateral meetings with assistance providers. In addition to States that had offered assistance, international organizations and selected non-governmental organizations also participated. The conference also considered the comprehensive review process from the perspective of the African Union.

127. The Committee notes that fulfilling its "matchmaking" role in a comprehensive and timely manner is one of its most challenging functions. The number of positive responses recorded available for the period was 51, meaning that, on average, each State requesting assistance received more than three responses.[6] Although this is a significant increase by comparison with previous years, it is still very limited. An additional challenge is that, in some cases where responses have been received, requesting States have not always been able to take up the offers of assistance made.

128. International organizations have been the main respondents. Of the 16 international organizations registered as assistance providers, 8 have officially responded to specific requests, although cooperation with all of them is ongoing. Only 8 of the 47 States that are registered as assistance providers have responded to assistance requests by States, and one State has responded to an assistance request by a subregional organization. The Committee notes that, in most cases, the responses received have not addressed the specific requests. A third of the responses received either noted assistance projects already ongoing or offered assistance subject to obtaining additional financial resources.

129. The Committee and its experts are aware of several ongoing assistance programmes, including in those States that have made requests for assistance to the Committee, even though, in most instances, the existence of the programmes has not been officially communicated to the Committee. The Committee notes that this constitutes a challenge for the collection of accurate data for the consolidated list of assistance requests.

130. Also noteworthy is that assistance programmes of which the Committee and its experts are aware of are concentrated in a few States, and a significant number of developing States that have requested assistance have received only limited support.

131. Notwithstanding its mandate being restricted to "matchmaking", and a lack of resources, the Committee and its experts have been able to respond directly to some assistance requests, related, among other things, to the drafting of national reports (Congo, Malawi, Zambia) or the development of voluntary national implementation action plans (Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malawi and Togo).

132. The Committee notes the allocation in the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities, managed by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, in response to the call by the Security Council in resolution 1977 (2011) to use

[6] Ghana and Lesotho also requested assistance for the development of voluntary national implementation action plans. The Committee experts visited Ghana and Lesotho in response to their requests and assisted with the development of the plans. The provision of such assistance by the Committee was not recorded for statistical purposes.

existing funding mechanisms to assist States in identifying and addressing their needs in implementing resolution 1540 (2004). Since its inception, Member States and other entities[7] have made voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund totalling $7.6 million, a relatively modest amount by comparison with the scale of the assistance needs expressed. The Committee also notes that the funds have been used mainly to finance regional and national outreach activities, including those related to the direct assistance of the Committee to States (i.e., visits to States and national round tables), and to a lesser extent for projects more directly linked to implementation. Although some relevant international organizations indicated they could execute such projects, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, the Office for Disarmament Affairs has received only a couple of specific project proposals from any source.

133. Through informal interaction with assistance providers, it has become evident that there are also challenges arising from the fact that a significant number of requests are not specific or technically sound enough to be properly considered. In 2007, the Committee developed an assistance template to aid States in presenting their assistance request, which was published on the Committee's website, but which has not been widely used.

VI. Cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations

134. In resolution 1540 (2004), the Security Council calls upon all States to renew and fulfil their commitment to multilateral cooperation, in particular within the framework of IAEA, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the Biological Weapons Convention, as important means of pursuing and achieving their common objectives in the area of non-proliferation and of promoting international cooperation for peaceful purposes.

135. In resolution 1977 (2011), the Council reiterates the need to continue to enhance ongoing cooperation among the Committee, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban, and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, including through, as appropriate, enhanced information sharing, coordination on visits to States, within their respective mandates, technical assistance and other issues of relevance to all three committees, and expressing its intention to provide guidance to the committees on areas of common interest in order to better coordinate their efforts.

136. Besides the Committee's programme of work, the working group on cooperation with international organizations presented a non-paper entitled "An approach to strategic goals and specific objectives in enhancing cooperation between the 1540 Committee and international organizations, including the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 1373 (2001)" on 3 July 2014.

[7] Andorra, Canada, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, United States of America, European Union, Carnegie Corporation of New York.

137. During the period under review, the Committee enhanced its interaction, engagement and cooperation with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and other intergovernmental institutions and arrangements, in particular those possessing non-proliferation expertise. Formal and informal cooperative arrangements have been established with those organizations and arrangements. The interaction contributed to the effective implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by strengthening cooperation through the exchange of information, the sharing of implementation experiences and lessons learned and achieving closer coordination in outreach to States, and facilitating assistance to Member States, regional and subregional organizations. It also provided valuable insights into the common needs and priorities of their members and helped to deliver assistance related to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

138. During the period under review, the Committee and its group of experts participated in 343 outreach events (41 in 2011, 47 in 2012, 88 in 2013, 83 in 2014, 64 in 2015 and 20 in 2016 (to 24 April)). About 49 per cent of the events were organized, co-organized by or involved these international organizations and other arrangements (168 out of 343: 22 in 2011, 28 in 2012, 40 in 2013, 36 in 2014, 35 in 2015, and 7 in 2016). A list of events is in annex XX. These outreach events covered the full spectrum of the thematic areas of resolution 1540 (2004). The participation of the representatives of other organizations and arrangements in 1540 outreach events provided opportunities to raise the awareness of States with regard to their common objectives in the areas of non-proliferation and international cooperation.

139. Some organizations and other arrangements (Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit, the Financial Action Task Force, IAEA, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Nuclear Suppliers Group, OPCW, World Customs Organization (WCO)) have briefed the Committee on their work relevant to resolution 1540 (2004) and other organizations, OSCE and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), have briefed the Working Groups of the Committee. Compared with previous periods, since 2011 an increased number of visits and consultations to enhance dialogue and information exchange have been undertaken by the Chair of the Committee and the heads of the organizations and other arrangements, namely the African Union, IAEA, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Nuclear Suppliers Group, OPCW, UNODC and WCO.

140. In paragraph 18 of resolution 1977 (2011), the Council calls upon relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to designate and provide the Committee with a point of contact or coordinator for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004); and encourages them to enhance cooperation and information sharing with the Committee on technical assistance and all other issues of relevance for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). The Committee notes with appreciation that 13 such organizations have provided the Committee with their national points of contact. The designation of points of contact, together with regular updates thereon, have facilitated cooperation efforts and the exchange of information on action taken to foster implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), and allowed better use of the resources provided by those organizations. The Committee has established a network of points of contact with almost all the relevant organizations and other intergovernmental institutions and arrangements. Collaboration with the key international organizations was enhanced by their

provision of instructors to assist with the Committee's pilot training course for the national points of contact in the Asia and Pacific Region.

141. Previously, two regional and subregional organizations (CARICOM and the Central American Integration System) had regional coordinators for implementing resolution 1540 (2004). Currently, only one subregional organization (CARICOM) has an active regional coordinator. OAS has funding for a coordinator through the United Nations Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities, but no appointment had been made by the end of the period under review. Some regional organizations, such as OSCE and the African Union, have taken a different approach and designated responsibility for implementation of resolution 1540 to a unit in their organization rather than a specific person appointed as a full-time coordinator.

142. Encouraged by resolution 1977 (2011), four international, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements also shared lessons learned and effective practices in the areas covered by resolution 1540 (2004), as outlined in paragraph 109 above. These replies have been uploaded to the Committee's website and are in the dedicated section on "Experience Shared, Lessons learned and Effective Practices".

143. To cooperate and coordinate with those organizations on technical assistance programmes is one of the priorities of the Committee in its work. To date, 16 international, regional and subregional organizations and other arrangements have offered to provide assistance related to the implementation of resolution 1540. Some organizations have informed the Committee of the areas in which they can provide assistance and some also responded to specific requests.

144. During the period under review, among progress made, the Committee intensified its cooperation with IAEA in the area of nuclear security, in particular, for the first time, in important overlapping areas such as the work of IAEA on Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans and the voluntary national implementation action plans. Another example of enhanced cooperation during the period under review was the inclusion by INTERPOL of issues related to resolution 1540 (2004) in its relevant training courses, in accordance with a commitment by the President of INTERPOL during her meeting with the Chair of the Committee in 2013. In 2014, further to an invitation from INTERPOL, the Committee experts participated in a series of training courses on combating the illicit trafficking of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials in Ethiopia, Georgia, Poland, Tajikistan and Thailand. In 2014, the Secretary-General of the World Customs Organization addressed the Committee in an open briefing organized by the Committee, reaffirming a cooperative partnership with the objective of further advancing areas of mutual interest, such as the WCO Strategic Trade Controls Enforcement Project, in which implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) has a major role.

145. One particular regional organization (OSCE), together with the Committee and other partners, is assisting its participating States with the development and implementation of voluntary 1540 national implementation action plans and strategies. With the support of OSCE, more than half of the national implementation action plans (13 out of 23) submitted to the Committee were from the OSCE region.

146. During the period under review, the Committee strengthened its cooperation with the African Union, following the adoption by the Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union, held from 27 to 28 January 2013 in Addis Ababa, of decision Assembly/AU/Dec.472(XX) on, among other things, support for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). This support was reiterated in a subsequent press release by the African Union Commission, issued on 30 April 2014, on the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004). The Committee also cooperated with the African Union Commission in organizing meetings in 2012, 2013 and 2016 related to the implementation of the resolution in Africa, with all African Union Member States. In addition, the African Union Commission hosted a training workshop on resolution 1540 for African States in November 2014.

147. During the period under review, the Committee and its experts also worked closely with the United Nations regional centres for peace, disarmament and development in Africa, in the Asia-Pacific region and in Latin America and the Caribbean, on several regional and national initiatives. The regional centres have been working with several States in the respective regions on facilitating reports, organizing events and developing voluntary national implementation action plans.

148. The Committee has further enhanced its ongoing cooperation with the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism. The work has brought about benefits, by enhancing the effectiveness of outreach to States, including efforts to promote the effectiveness of implementation.

149. The Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee jointly briefed the Security Council in their joint statements on cooperation twice-yearly, on 16 May and 14 November 2011, 10 May and 14 November 2012, 10 May and 27 November 2013. In 2014 and 2015, the three Committees gave briefings once-yearly, on 28 May 2014 and 16 June 2015, respectively. The experts of the three Committees continued to share relevant information and to meet, when appropriate, in order to discuss issues of common concern, coordinate actions and exchange information.

150. The Committee has continued to benefit from participation in joint visits to States, with the Counter-Terrorism Committee. These included visits to Myanmar in 2011, Guyana and Suriname in 2013, Malta and Mongolia in 2014, Italy and Uzbekistan in 2015 and Kazakhstan in 2016. These activities have enhanced the Committee's opportunities for direct engagement with those States. Another step in the collaboration between the three Security Council Committees was the designation of a shared focal point for the Caribbean region. That position is hosted by CARICOM and was funded initially by Australia and now by Canada.

VII. Transparency and outreach

151. The Committee and its experts also participated in more focused audience events, further to invitations to events planned and organized by others, including Member States, international organizations, regional and subregional organizations, parliamentarians and civil society, including industry, academia and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Such events contribute to transparency and outreach and raise awareness of the importance of resolution 1540 (2004) in helping to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. They also, importantly, permit the Committee and its experts to make substantive contributions to topics relevant to implementation of the resolution.

152. Since 2004, the Committee has identified 80 countries that have conducted engagement with industry on issues related to obligations in the resolution. During the period under review, in connection with promoting the partnership between Governments and industry, Germany, in collaboration with the Committee, conducted four events to which various sectors of industry were invited. This has become known as the "Wiesbaden Process". The fourth Wiesbaden conference in 2015 concluded with a recommendation that the process should be continued, including with the conduct of regional conferences.[8]

153. A branch of government with which the Committee has made innovative steps to engage is legislative assemblies. The 1540 Chair attended and participated in the annual assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in October 2013 to give a briefing, and engaged in discussions on the obligations under resolution 1540 (2004) and their legislative requirements. Subsequently, an agreement was drawn up between the Office for Disarmament Affairs and IPU to support IPU activities in promoting resolution 1540 (2004). Under the agreement, a conference was held for African parliamentarians in Côte d'Ivoire in February 2016 which focused entirely on obligations under resolution 1540 (2004).

154. During the period under review, the Committee and its experts undertook 21 visits to States, at their invitation. Some 40 other events also involved direct interaction between the Committee and its experts and government officials responsible for implementation of the resolution. About the same number of other events, including conferences, seminars, and training courses, were also dedicated specifically to the implementation of the resolution.

155. The themes of the other 60 per cent of events encompassed the obligations under resolution 1540 (2004) but were not specifically directed towards the resolution, for example meetings focusing on trade controls; illicit trafficking, non-proliferation and disarmament; international counter-terrorism instruments; and meetings of international organizations and professional associations.

156. Certain contributions to the work of the Committee were made by civil society. Of note were several meetings convened by universities, one, for example, to address the complex issue of intangible technology transfers, by NGOs operating at both the regional and international level, by industry and by briefings to the Committee.

[8] After the end of the period under review a regional industry conference for the Asia-Pacific region was hosted by the Republic of Korea from 27 to 28 September 2016.

157. While the Committee and its experts initiated and were involved in the planning of some outreach events, notably those involving direct interaction with States, many other events were initiated and planned by other entities, such as States or organizations, which only sometimes involved the Committee and its experts in the planning thereof and in some cases did not correspond to the priorities identified by the Committee in its programme of work.

158. Experience shows that events that involved direct interaction between the Committee and its experts and governments officials responsible for implementation of the resolution have special value because they engage government officials from a wide range of ministries, including, for example, foreign affairs and defence ministries and health, police and customs officials. Such wide participation helps to facilitate the development of States' internal coordinating mechanisms. The Committee and its experts benefit from exposure to the varied and diverse issues that confront Member States in the implementation of the resolution. The table in annex XXI contains a list of the events involving direct interaction with States by members of the Committee and the group of experts.

159. In past reviews, the value of direct interaction with States by the Committee and its experts was noted as having contributed to spurring the submission of voluntary national implementation action plans and resulted in the submission of first reports, the designation of points of contact, the creation of national coordinating frameworks and requests for assistance.

160. A unique event was the first points of contact training course hosted by China in September 2015. As mentioned above, similar training courses were also conducted in the Russian Federation and Chile. Those events were initiated and designed by the Committee and its experts.

161. Other events during the period under review were of many types, for example, conferences, workshops, seminars and exercises. They also included consultations with international, regional and subregional organizations, for example, IAEA, UNODC, OPCW and the African Union, as detailed in section VI.

162. Over 97 per cent of States participated in one or more events related to resolution 1540 (2004) during the period under review. Only five States did not. The majority of States participated in 10 or fewer events. The States that participated in the most events were those with the most experience in implementing the obligations of the resolution and in a position to provide assistance as appropriate (of the 27 States that participated in more than 20 events, 22 have notified the Committee of their willingness to provide assistance as appropriate).

163. Review of implementation data indicates that there is a positive correlation between States' participation in events related to resolution 1540 (2004) and their implementation of the resolution. This may reflect the intrinsic interest of participants in fulfilling the resolution's obligations. But it may also arise from experiences at such events, for example, those at which effective practices are shared. The wide range and type of events that address resolution 1540 (2004) engages participants with different perspectives and attracts officials from a wide range of institutions, including, for example, foreign affairs and defence ministries and health, police, and customs officials. Such engagement can facilitate intragovernmental coordination.

164. Participation in events related to resolution 1540 (2004) by the Committee and its experts is based on available resources, both with regard to finance and available personnel. For example, during the period under review, the number of experts on duty averaged about six. This means that, on average, experts participate in about 10 events per year, taking into account that, at some events, more than one expert was needed.[9]

165. An important element in transparency and outreach activities include those activities aimed at reaching a wide audience, including:

(a) The Committee website, which is a vital and unique tool to raise public awareness regarding issues relevant to resolution 1540 (2004). Website access increased by 66 per cent from 2011 to the end of 2015. Its ongoing redesign should enhance that trend;

(b) Quarterly messages from the Chair (initiated in 2015);

(c) Video messages;

(d) Press releases;

(e) Invitations to other organizations to speak to the Committee to exchange views on their respective roles.

166. It is important that such activities continue, in order to convey the ongoing activities of the Committee to a wide and changing audience. Transparency is amplified by sending new information via e-mail to a distribution list, which numbered about 1,600 as of May 2016. It is useful to be mindful of changing communications technology of which the Committee could take advantage to enhance transparency and outreach.

VIII. Administration and resources

167. Since the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004), the support structure for its implementation has been evolving and is currently divided among three entities, namely the Department of Political Affairs, the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the group of experts. There is a total of 14 dedicated personnel (not including the 3 Department of Political Affairs staff positions) exclusively for the support of the Committee. The five dedicated staff positions of the Office for Disarmament Affairs for the Committee and the nine-member group of experts constitute the special political mission for support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction.

168. In paragraph 22 of resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council endorsed the existing administrative and logistical support to the Committee from the Office for Disarmament Affairs, which supports the activities of the Committee and its group of experts relating to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). The Office for Disarmament Affairs also provides administrative support and maintains the official

[9] Nevertheless, during the period under review there were eight, then nine, authorized expert positions. Owing to delays in the recruiting process and unplanned departures, the group of experts has rarely been at full strength.

website of the Committee, which is overseen by the experts, under the direction of the Committee, with the aim of enhancing transparency in the work of the Committee and providing wider public access to information on its activities.

169. In resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council urged the Committee to encourage and take full advantage of voluntary financial contributions to assist States in identifying and addressing their needs for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). Much of the support from the Office for Disarmament Affairs for substantive activities of the Committee, including workshops and implementation or assistance-facilitation missions, is funded from extrabudgetary resources from the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities. The Trust Fund, managed by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, has been receiving 1540-related voluntary contributions and grants that are used to support activities relating to resolution 1540 (2004).

170. In resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council called upon the Secretariat to provide and maintain sufficient expertise to support the activities of the Committee. At present, the Department of Political Affairs has three staff members that support the work of the Committee besides supporting the work of other subsidiary bodies of the Security Council. It provides secretariat services to the Committee for its formal and informal meetings and its correspondence with Member States, international organizations and civil society.

171. There has been a notable increase in the activities of the Committee since the previous comprehensive review, in 2009, and they have made an important contribution to preventing non-State actors from gaining access to weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. In harmony with the acknowledgement that the prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction related to non-State actors is a core and longer-term activity, the mandate of the Committee and the special political mission were extended to 2, 3 and 10 years in 2006, 2008 and 2011, respectively.

IX. Conclusions

A. Implementation

172. The notable increase in the Committee's activities over the reporting period has made an important contribution to the general increase in measures that States have taken to prevent non-State actors, including terrorists, from gaining access to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery. Through the Committee's interaction with States, a direct impact has been made on efforts to prevent the proliferation of such weapons of mass destruction to non-State actors. The Committee noted the primary responsibility of States in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), and further notes the key role of parliamentarians in enacting the necessary legislation to implement the obligations under the resolution. The Committee increased cooperation with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and initiated contact with relevant sectors of civic society aimed at facilitating the process of implementation of the resolution.

173. The Committee recognizes that each State has specific capabilities and a specific situation, which affect the way it implements resolution 1540 (2004). An approach that takes into account the specifics of States would allow the Committee to prioritize resources where they are most needed. The approach should not affect the comprehensive and balanced implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

174. The Committee took note of the developments in the nature of terrorism, as well as the rapid advances in science, technology and international commerce, and would encourage Member States to pay continuing attention to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) within the existing risk environment.

175. The Committee notes that, as reflected in the information contained in the updated matrices, there has been some progress in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) over the past five years. The present pace of progress also confirms that accomplishing the objective of full implementation of the resolution is a long-term task that will require continuous efforts at the national, regional and international levels with sustained and intensified support from the Committee.

176. The Committee recognizes that the information that the matrices provide is a valuable source of global data on measures taken by States to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery to non-State actors, and an appropriate control of related materials. The Committee notes that most of the information contained in the matrices originates from the national reports of States and believes that up-to-date information provided by States will facilitate more precise matrices.

177. While acknowledging the need for a comprehensive approach to the implementation of the resolution, the Committee notes the specific characteristics of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and acknowledges the levels of implementation in the nuclear, chemical and biological sectors as recorded in paragraphs 54 to 78 above. Most progress has been made with the identification of measures to prohibit activities of non-State actors under paragraph 2 of resolution 1540 (2004). The Committee notes that the enactment of national implementing legislation related to the chemical and biological weapons conventions and on terrorism, including its financing, have had a positive impact in the increase in measures recorded in relation to paragraph 2. However, the Committee also notes that, in many instances, legislation related to non-proliferation does not fully cover all the obligations under resolution 1540 (2004).

178. In that context, the Committee also notes the record of measures identified for the implementation of paragraph 3 of the resolution on accounting and security for materials related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in paragraphs 81 to 97 above. Further, with regard to paragraph 3, the Committee also notes that, although many States have measures related to border controls, fewer States have in place measures related to export controls.

179. The Committee recognizes that dialogue between the Committee and Member States is a useful way to advance the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and also recognizes that visits to States at upon their invitation have contributed to raising awareness and resulted in national reports and voluntary national implementation action plans and in the identification of assistance needs.

B. Assistance

180. The Committee notes that fulfilling its "matchmaking" role in a comprehensive and timely manner is one of its most challenging functions. During the period under review, a decreasing number of States have used this mechanism for submitting assistance requests. This development might be due to the limited number of responses received and lack of assistance delivery. More attention and resources might also be required for the assistance mechanism to be able to deliver prompt and effective responses.

181. The Committee also notes that the regional approach in some cases, where applicable, particularly through cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, could be a useful way to improve assistance for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

182. The Committee recognizes that another challenge is that of obtaining a clear picture of existing assistance programmes so that the Committee can better advise States on the availability of resources and avoid overlaps in donors' actions. This would allow for resources to be allocated in a more efficient way.

183. The Committee believes that, in general, assistance requests need to be formulated in a more specific manner so that they the specific provisions of resolution 1540 (2004) can be taken into account.

184. The Committee recognizes the role of the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities in support of resolution 1540 (2004). It could contribute not only to outreach activities, but also to direct assistance activities by the Committee and projects for the implementation of the resolution.

C. International cooperation

185. The Committee notes that cooperation with relevant organizations and arrangements in terms of providing technical assistance to promote the capacity of the Member States is important to the Committee's matchmaking and clearing-house role in assisting Member States.

186. The Committee recognizes that interaction with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and other intergovernmental institutions and arrangements, in particular those possessing non-proliferation expertise, continues to contribute to the effective implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

187. However, the Committee also recognizes the challenges that it is facing, such as obtaining sufficient information on the programmes of the various organizations relevant to resolution 1540 (2004), and gaining positive feedback on assistance requests from those organizations and arrangements.

188. The Committee also notes the value of thorough coordination when considering events where its cooperation is requested, so that coordination of such outreach events can be enhanced, including avoiding similar events occurring in the same region at the same time.

189. The Committee further notes that the model legislation prepared by international organizations linked to treaties and other legal instruments typically does not cover all the legally binding obligations under resolution 1540 (2004).

D. Transparency and outreach

190. Transparency and outreach make a contribution to enhancing confidence, fostering greater cooperation and raising awareness among States, including, as appropriate, in their interaction with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, civil society and the private sector regarding issues relevant to resolution 1540 (2004). Academia, civil society, and industry engaged by States, as appropriate, could contribute to effective implementation including by raising public awareness. The Committee notes that 97 per cent of Member States participated in events to which the Committee contributed (see annex XX).

191. Experience shows that events that involved direct interaction between the Committee and its experts and government officials responsible for implementation of the resolution, including visits to States, at their invitation, by the Committee and its experts — for example, for the development of voluntary national implementation action plans and additional reporting — have value.

192. During the period under review, 15 per cent of events focused on chemical and biological weapons issues only.

193. Visits to States, at their invitation, by the Committee and its experts have observable results — for example, the development of voluntary national implementation action plans and additional reporting.

194. The Committee recognizes that civil society can play an important role in the implementation of the resolution and, where appropriate, in helping to identify means to enhance the ability of others to implement the resolution. There is a pool of useful expertise within, for example, industry, professionals, universities and NGOs, which could be used by the Committee.

195. The Committee notes that the use of communications technology and media, for example, the website, to convey, among other things, information about the Committee's activities and other issues relevant to resolution 1540 (2004) can contribute to furthering its implementation. Any transparency measures should not contribute directly to the ability of non-State actors, including terrorists, to use available information to gain access to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, their means of delivery and related materials.

E. Administration and resources

196. The Committee recognizes the notable increase in the Committee's activities, including, among other things, direct interaction with States, innovative activities such as regional assistance conferences, training courses for points of contact, ongoing industry events and the Chair's quarterly message and the emergence of new challenges regarding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors during the period under review.

197. Whilst recognizing the important role that the support structure of the Committee played in assisting the Committee in fulfilling its mandate during the period under consideration, the Committee noted that this support is not used to the full extent.

X. Recommendations

A. Implementation

198. The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security and the Committee should continue its efforts to promote the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by all States.

199. The Committee should continue to emphasize its cooperative approach to facilitate implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and build upon the dialogue undertaken directly with States, including by proposing visits to States and undertaking such visits at the invitation of States, with their assent.

200. The Committee should continue to cooperate with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, and, when possible and where appropriate, should pursue and promote an approach to focused assistance to maximize efficiency in its interactions subject to consent by the relevant State, to effectively respond to States' needs.

201. The Committee recognizes the utility in implementing resolution 1540 (2004) of effective national control lists, and acknowledges that it might help if consideration were given to facilitating the development of national control lists under paragraph 3 (d) of resolution 1540 (2004).

202. The Committee should continue to explore and develop an approach with regard to implementation and reporting that takes due account of the specificity of States with respect to their ability to manufacture and export related materials, with a view to reducing unnecessary compliance burdens and prioritizing effort and resources towards where they are most needed, without affecting the comprehensive and balanced implementation of the resolution.

203. The Committee should consider, during the next comprehensive review, in 2021, the extension of the Committee mandate.

204. The Committee should continue to intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation by all States of resolution 1540 (2004) and could be guided, where and when applicable, by a more focused and targeted approach to specific issues of implementation as identified by the Committee.

205. The Committee should annually identify progress in implementing the resolution in order to raise awareness with a view of working towards further implementation of the resolution.

206. The Committee notes the value of updating the matrices systematically and therefore could consider tasking the group of experts with updating matrices, as appropriate.

207. The Committee could encourage States to report voluntarily any relevant updates on the implementation of the resolution and, in its interaction with States for the purpose of updating the matrices, the Committee should continue to make known the guidance used for entering the data in the matrices.

208. The Committee could promote the inclusion of reporting as an element in the training of points of contact and in information exchanged in any training network for points of contact, and make public its rules for coding information and methodology for information collection.

209. The Committee should continue to draw upon publicly available official information provided by States to relevant intergovernmental organizations in order to facilitate an accurate, and as complete as possible, record of measures being implemented by States.

210. The Committee could encourage States to provide the Committee with points of contact who would facilitate interaction regarding the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), where applicable.

211. The Committee should encourage States to keep it updated, on a voluntary basis, on their implementation efforts, including by providing the texts of their laws and regulations on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), with such laws being made accessible to all States.

212. The Committee should continue to encourage those States that have not yet presented a first report on the steps that they have taken or intend to take to implement resolution 1540 (2004), to submit such reports and to make available its expertise to these States, upon request, to facilitate the submission of such reports.

213. The Committee should continue to encourage States to prepare, on a voluntary basis, with the assistance of the Committee as appropriate, national implementation action plans mapping out their priorities and plans for implementing the key provisions of resolution 1540 (2004) and to submit those plans to the Committee.

214. The Committee should identify and encourage the exchange of a range of effective practices and legislative frameworks. While recognizing the different situations of States, the Committee could encourage States to request assistance in identifying and matching their national priorities with such practices and models. The Committee should review progress on these efforts where possible and share experiences in such efforts.

215. The Committee should promote activities such as table-top exercises to evaluate and reinforce effective national and regional capacities, in particular encouraging States to conduct peer reviews or equivalent activities on a voluntary basis.

216. The Committee could encourage States, where appropriate, to provide more information on enforcement measures on a voluntary basis.

217. The Committee should provide technical guidance for States on implementing elements of the resolution, such as implementation assistance notes at the request of States where appropriate.

218. The Committee could hold discussions on optimal approaches to enforcement of prohibitions indicated in paragraph 2 of resolution 1540 (2004).

219. The Committee could consider inviting, when appropriate, the counter-terrorism committees and related Secretariat bodies to update the Committee on the intentions and, where appropriate, capabilities of terrorists related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. The Committee should also invite States and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, where appropriate, to brief it on the intentions and capabilities of terrorists and other non-State actors regarding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

220. The Committee recommends that cooperation among the 1540 Committee, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism be enhanced and that the three Committees continue to brief the Security Council on their cooperation.

221. The Committee could continue its current interaction with parliamentarians, when and where appropriate, given their key role in enacting the necessary legislation to implement the obligations under the resolution.

B. Assistance

222. As a result of the assessments in the comprehensive review, Member States with the capacity to do so could once again be encouraged to contribute voluntarily to the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities for support of resolution 1540 (2004), and work closely with the Committee in the development and design of proposed assistance projects, as well as finance projects, including through relevant international organizations, to facilitate prompt and direct responses to assistance requests.

223. The Committee could also develop, jointly with relevant international organizations, assistance projects to support States, at their request, in fulfilling their 1540 obligations. This would close a gap in assistance for those States that are committed to implementing their obligations but that might not constitute a priority for States providing assistance.

224. The Committee should seek reports on known assistance programmes and assistance providers and relevant lessons learned based on input from assistance providers, report on how to better integrate and leverage the obligations under resolution 1540 (2004) into existing programmes and further include analysis of the challenges, opportunities and effectiveness of assistance activities in subsequent annual reports on implementation.

225. The Committee could, in consultation with information technology and assistance professionals, within existing resources, develop a searchable, continuously updated database of assistance activities, pending the identification of the necessary funding, information technology and personnel to ensure sustainability. The database proposed should not duplicate any existing information gathering by other bodies. The database should link elements of assistance requests and programmes with specific obligations under the resolution and cover the status

of assistance programmes. The database should also include known lessons learned, known existing resources such as online training courses, easy-to-understand guidance on requesting assistance and contacting prospective partners and a mechanism for updating information.

226. The Committee should regularly encourage States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to report to the Committee on the outcome of their responses to assistance requests and other assistance programmes to build the capacity of States to implement resolution 1540 (2004).

227. In order to support States in presenting more specific assistance requests, the Committee should continue to use the visits to States at their invitation and the development of voluntary national implementation action Plans when necessary as opportunities to refine assistance requests.

228. The Committee should revise the assistance template, to provide more substantive guidance to States on the submission of more detailed requests and should also consider developing a template for offers of assistance.

229. The Committee should increase, within existing resources, the availability of online training courses, do-it-yourself guides and similar materials, including on materials on the Office for Disarmament Affairs online database on disarmament and non-proliferation education and training resources. Any transparency measures should not contribute to the ability of non-State actors, including terrorists, to use available information to gain access to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, their means of delivery and related materials.

230. The Committee could consider drawing up a list of relevant assistance providers for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

231. The Committee should continue, where appropriate, with its regional assistance approach, including through the holding of regional or subregional assistance conferences to bring together States that request assistance with the principal providers and through an effective platform for matchmaking, and recommends that this practice be enhanced by holding regional assistance conferences, among other events.

C. Cooperation

232. The Committee should maintain the current level of cooperation and further enhance its dialogue with the relevant international, regional and subregional organizations. The Committee should also continue to explore ways in which the cooperation with those organizations can be better used in practice, in particular for the delivery of assistance.

233. The Committee should convene regular meetings of relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to share information and experiences on their efforts to facilitate implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), thereby promoting coordination and synergy of such efforts.

234. The Committee should continue to develop approaches for cooperation with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations that fully take account

of the specificities of each region, the mandate and objectives of the organizations concerned and the overall interests of Member States.

235. To that end, the Committee should create a comprehensive map of the mandates and programmes of international, regional and subregional organization under the resolution, together with the status of cooperation with each of them, and make recommendations on strategies with each organization as well as with all of them in general in the interests furthering implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

236. The Committee should explore with relevant international organizations modalities for sharing information that would enhance the Committee's ability to assess the status of implementation of the resolution.

237. The Committee should collaborate with relevant international organizations to encourage them to highlight the obligations under resolution 1540 (2004) in their legislative frameworks and/or guidelines.

238. The Committee should enhance and expand cooperation with other relevant United Nations institutions to help with initial engagements to assist States in developing national implementation action plans, where appropriate, to identify and refine needs, assist those States underserved by other assistance providers, and contribute personnel and expertise to support the work of the Committee and other relevant stakeholders in facilitating implementation of the resolution.

239. The Committee could encourage international, regional and subregional organizations to create resolution 1540 (2004) coordinator positions, possibly using existing points of contact, develop training materials that would help improve implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) among their members, and further integrate implementation resolution 1540 (2004) into their work programmes. Where appropriate, the Committee could support funding of such coordinators from extrabudgetary sources.

D. Transparency

240. The Committee should continue to promote events related to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

241. The participation of the Committee and its experts should be guided by priorities established by the programme of work, taking into account its effectiveness and practicality as well as human and financial resources.

242. In order to maximize its resources, the Committee could take into account the status of implementation of the resolution and the specific national context in which it is implemented by Member States when establishing its priorities for interacting with States in the programme of work.

243. The Committee and its experts should be enabled to design, plan, and implement events specifically related to resolution 1540 (2004) to accomplish the desired outcomes. Such events could be planned to:

(a) Cover topics relevant to resolution 1540 (2004), for example, export controls and accounting, security and physical protection arrangements for materials related to weapons of mass destruction;

(b) Nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and related materials;

(c) Address specific needs identified by States, where appropriate, on a regional basis.

244. The Committee should continue to engage, when and where appropriate, civil society, including industry and academia, in assisting States, at their invitation, in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

245. The Committee could continue to engage, as appropriate, civil society, including industry and academia, in assisting in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

246. The Committee could consider ways to contribute, as appropriate, to the international efforts aimed at preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors by promoting, inter alia, awareness and responsibility among those, including industry and academia, dealing with materials related to such weapons.

247. The Committee should continue to promote activities that contribute to transparency, for instance by making use of the Committee website and communication media or by conducting, as appropriate, meetings open to all Member States. Any transparency measures should not contribute to the ability of non-State actors, including terrorists, to use available information to gain access to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, their means of delivery and related materials.

E. Resources and administration

248. The Committee recommends that additional consideration be given to increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Special Political Mission that supports the Committee.

249. The Chair could invite other States to the meetings of the Committee, as appropriate.

250. The Committee, working with States and international, regional and sub-regional organizations, could consult, as appropriate, with industry and civil society to facilitate implementation of the resolution.

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XVI. Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2011 and 2016 — paragraph 3 (c) and (d): materials related to chemical weapons

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XIX. Number of assistance requests from 25 April 2011 to 24 April 2016

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XXI. Outreach events with direct interactions with Member States by the Committee and/or group of experts from 25 April 2011 to 24 April 2016

Annex I

Experts appointed to assist the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), from April 2011 to April 2016

Name	*Country*
Abidi, Zawar Haider	Pakistan
Andemicael, Berhanykun*	Eritrea, until January 2012
Bosch, Olivia*	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, until April 2012
Cerini, Ana Maria	Argentina, until June 2012
Cupitt, Richard*	United States of America, until March 2012
Interlandi, Isabella	Italy, until December 2011
Kasprzyk, Nicolas*	France, until March 2014
Kiessler, Kai	Germany, until September 2014
Litavrin, Petr	Russian Federation, until April 2014
Lombard, Bennie	South Africa
Lutay, Gennady	Russian Federation
Lv, Xiaodong	China
Muhi, Senan	Iraq, until April 2011
Ochoa, Enrique	Mexico
Perkins, Dana	United States of America, until December 2013
Prenat, Raphael	France
Raca, Sandra	Germany
Rosenthal, Michael	United States of America
Taylor, Terence*	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

* At the date of the submission of the report, Terence Taylor was serving as coordinator of the group of experts. During the period covered in the report, Berhanykun Andemicael, Olivia Bosch, Richard Cupitt and Nicolas Kasprzyk also served as coordinator. Under the current mandate, the coordinator of the group of experts is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Annex II

Working group coordinators of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), from 2009 to 2016

Working group	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*
1	Mexico (from May)	Japan	Germany	Germany	Guatemala	Argentina	Chile	Venezuela
2	France (from May)	France	France	France	France	France	France	France
3	Austria (from May)	Austria	South Africa (interim coordinator)	Togo	Morocco	Rwanda	Jordan	Egypt
4	United States (from May)	United States	United States	United States	United States	United States	United States	United States

Annex III

Selected documents relevant to the work of the Committee

Title	*Date*	*Reference*
Security Council resolutions		
Resolution 1540 (2004)	28 April 2004	S/RES/1540 (2004)
Resolution 1673 (2006)	27 April 2006	S/RES/1673 (2006)
Resolution 1810 (2008)	25 April 2008	S/RES/1810 (2008)
Resolution 1977 (2011)	20 April 2011	S/RES/1977 (2011)
Resolution 2055 (2012)	29 June 2012	S/RES/2055 (2012)
Resolution 2118 (2013)	27 September 2013	S/RES/2118 (2013)
Statements by the President of the Security Council		
Maintenance of international peace and security	19 April 2012	S/PRST/2012/14
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	7 May 2014	S/PRST/2014/7
Reports of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)		
Report of the Committee on compliance with resolution 1540 (2004)	14 September 2011	S/2011/579
Annual reviews of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)		
2011 Review of implementation	6 February 2012	S/2012/79
2012 Review of implementation	27 December 2012	S/2012/963
2013 Review of implementation	24 December 2013	S/2013/769
2014 Review of implementation	31 December 2014	S/2014/958
2015 Review of implementation	29 December 2015	S/2015/1052
Programmes of work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)		
Tenth programme of work, for the period 1 June 2011-31 May 2012	22 June 2011	S/2011/380
Eleventh programme of work, for the period 1 June 2012-31 May 2013	22 August 2012	S/2012/663
Twelfth programme of work, for the period 1 June 2013-31 May 2014	31 May 2013	S/2013/327

Title	*Date*	*Reference*
Thirteenth programme of work, for the period 1 June 2014-31 January 2015	23 May 2014	S/2014/369
Fourteenth programme of work, for the period 1 February 2015-31 January 2016	30 January 2015	S/2015/75
Fifteenth programme of work, for the period 1 February 2016-31 January 2017	28 January 2016	S/2016/86

Comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)

www.un.org/en/sc/1540/comprehensive-review/2016.shtml

Briefings to the Security Council by the Chair of the Committee

www.un.org/en/sc/1540/reports-and-briefings/chairman-briefings.shtml

Statements by the Chair of the Committee at outreach events

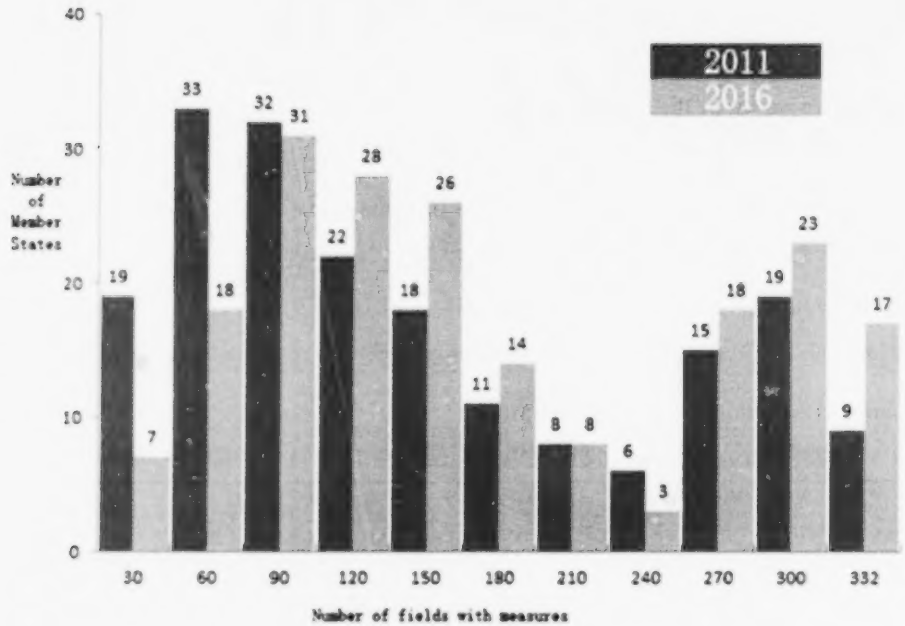
www.un.org/en/sc/1540/transparency-and-outreach/outreach-events/chairman-statements.shtml

List of matrices as approved by the Committee

www.un.org/en/sc/1540/national-implementation/1540-matrix/committee-approved-matrices.shtml

Annex IV

Total number of matrix data fields with measures in place by Member States in 2016 and 2011



The chart above is based on information compiled by the Committee for 332 (330 for 2011) matrix data fields related to paragraphs 2, 3 (a) and (b) and 3 (c) and (d) of resolution 1540 (2004), and excludes fields identified as "other", fields on "other measures for accounting" and "other measures for securing". As an example, in 2011, 19 Member States had measures recorded in up to 30 fields, while in 2016, 7 Member States had measures recorded in up to 30 fields.

Annex V

Member States that had submitted a first national report and subsequent additional information as at 24 April 2016

	State	*Date of report*
1.	Afghanistan	28 August 2008 29 May 2012
2.	Albania	28 October 2004 3 January 2008
3.	Algeria	10 November 2004 7 September 2005 30 April 2008
4.	Andorra	27 October 2004 31 October 2005 13 March 2008
5.	Angola	27 October 2004
6.	Antigua and Barbuda	6 November 2006
7.	Argentina	26 October 2004 13 December 2005 5 July 2007
8.	Armenia	9 November 2004 21 December 2005 12 December 2007 4 March 2014
9.	Australia	28 October 2004 8 November 2005 14 March 2008 6 May 2014
10.	Austria	28 October 2004 8 November 2005 19 December 2007
11.	Azerbaijan	28 October 2004 17 April 2006 26 February 2014
12.	Bahamas	28 October 2004
13.	Bahrain	22 December 2004 12 March 2008 15 May 2012
14.	Bangladesh	27 June 2006 5 June 2009
15.	Barbados	28 March 2008
16.	Belarus	20 October 2004 30 August 2005 18 December 2007
17.	Belgium	26 October 2004 6 December 2005 15 December 2007
18.	Belize	20 October 2004 10 August 2005 22 January 2008
19.	Benin	3 March 2005
20.	Bhutan	19 August 2009 19 March 2013
21.	Bolivia	8 March 2005 26 October 2006
22.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 November 2004 21 March 2006 26 March 2008 8 November 2012
23.	Botswana	18 April 2008
24.	Brazil	29 October 2004 22 September 2005 22 September 2005 17 March 2006 17 December 2007
25.	Brunei Darussalam	30 December 2004 26 December 2007
26.	Bulgaria	18 November 2004 10 March 2006 4 January 2008

	State	Date of report
27.	Burkina Faso	4 January 2005 9 September 2013
28.	Burundi	4 April 2008
29.	Cabo Verde	29 January 2015
30.	Cambodia	21 March 2005
31.	Cameroon	8 September 2008
32.	Canada	31 December 2004 19 January 2006 31 January 2008
33.	Chile	27 October 2004 9 May 2005 1 December 2005 19 May 2006 24 January 2008
34.	China	4 October 2004 2 September 2005 4 December 2007
35.	Colombia	10 February 2005 14 December 2011 30 August 2013 3 March 2014
36.	Congo	17 September 2012
37.	Costa Rica	4 August 2004 15 January 2008
38.	Côte d'Ivoire	12 March 2010
39.	Croatia	29 November 2004 20 December 2005 19 December 2007 10 August 2011 10 April 2013 1 May 2013 25 June 2014 3 March 2016
40.	Cuba	28 October 2004 28 October 2004 23 December 2005 26 June 2014
41.	Cyprus	24 November 2004 26 April 2006 13 February 2007
42.	Czech Republic	27 October 2004 23 January 2006 10 July 2014
43.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	28 April 2008
44.	Denmark	27 October 2004 8 November 2005 1 July 2013
45.	Dominica	17 April 2008
46.	Dominican Republic	7 December 2009 5 November 2015
47.	Djibouti	17 March 2005
48.	Ecuador	7 April 2005 10 January 2008
49.	Egypt	28 October 2004 17 March 2006 28 February 2008 22 April 2016
50.	El Salvador	28 September 2005
51.	Eritrea	22 June 2006
52.	Estonia	29 October 2004 17 December 2007
53.	Ethiopia	7 March 2011
54.	Fiji	4 February 2008
55.	Finland	28 October 2004 5 December 2005 27 February 2006 14 December 2007 20 April 2011
56.	France	28 October 2004 25 August 2005 14 December 2007 17 August 2015
57.	Gabon	24 January 2011
58.	Georgia	28 October 2004 17 December 2007 2 October 2013

	State	Date of report
59.	Germany	26 October 2004 4 October 2005 26 May 2010 8 July 2013 6 May 2014
60.	Ghana	5 November 2004 2 March 2015
61.	Greece	22 October 2004 5 January 2006
62.	Grenada	26 September 2005
63.	Guatemala	27 October 2004 3 December 2013
64.	Guyana	11 November 2004 8 February 2008 5 August 2014
65.	Honduras	20 June 2006 16 January 2008
66.	Hungary	27 October 2004 29 December 2005 9 February 2006 21 January 2008
67.	Iceland	28 October 2004 5 March 2008
68.	India	1 November 2004 16 January 2006 8 February 2006 31 May 2013
69.	Indonesia	28 October 2004 22 November 2005 2 January 2008
70.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	28 February 2005 14 February 2006
71.	Iraq	13 April 2005 5 February 2006 20 November 2007 28 May 2013 4 February 2014
72.	Ireland	28 October 2004 13 January 2006 12 December 2007 30 July 2010
73.	Israel	22 November 2004 10 December 2012
74.	Italy	27 October 2004 5 December 2005 18 December 2007
75.	Jamaica	5 April 2005 30 May 2013
76.	Japan	28 October 2004 17 March 2006 29 January 2014
77.	Jordan	9 February 2005 11 May 2006 22 October 2014
78.	Kazakhstan	3 November 2004 1 December 2005 18 January 2008
79.	Kenya	20 July 2005 17 December 2007
80.	Kiribati	1 May 2006
81.	Kuwait	31 March 2005
82.	Kyrgyzstan	14 December 2004 15 February 2006 14 January 2008 5 June 2014 26 May 2015
83.	Lao (People's Democratic Republic)	3 May 2005
84.	Latvia	28 October 2004 22 December 2005 14 December 2007
85.	Lebanon	20 October 2004 19 June 2006 11 December 2007
86.	Lesotho	15 January 2014
87.	Liberia	15 July 2013
88.	Libya	12 April 2005 6 December 2005 28 January 2008

	State	Date of report
89.	Liechtenstein	29 October 2004 16 January 2006 15 January 2008 17 May 2013
90.	Lithuania	27 October 2004 21 September 2005 18 December 2007 22 November 2013
91.	Luxembourg	29 October 2004 29 December 2005 25 June 2013
92.	Madagascar	27 February 2008
93.	Malawi	3 September 2014
94.	Malaysia	26 October 2004
95.	Maldives	4 November 2008
96.	Malta	20 October 2004 4 August 2005 9 November 2005
97.	Marshall Islands	23 November 2004
98.	Mauritius	30 April 2007
99.	Mexico	7 December 2004 17 January 2006 8 June 2007 7 January 2008 18 July 2012 19 September 2013
100.	Micronesia (Federated States of)	27 June 2008
101.	Monaco	29 October 2004 11 May 2006 15 January 2008
102.	Mongolia	31 May 2005 18 April 2014
103.	Montenegro	5 January 2005 20 January 2006 19 February 2008 12 June 2014
104.	Morocco	28 July 2015 28 October 2004 13 September 2005 15 January 2008
105.	Myanmar	6 April 2005
106.	Namibia	26 October 2004 27 April 2006
107.	Nauru	4 April 2008
108.	Nepal	17 March 2006
109.	Netherlands	28 October 2004 17 November 2005 30 January 2008
110.	New Zealand	28 October 2004 11 January 2006 11 February 2008
111.	Nicaragua	26 January 2007
112.	Niger	23 October 2008
113.	Nigeria	28 October 2004
114.	Norway	28 October 2004 12 October 2005
115.	Oman	17 December 2004 20 March 2006
116.	Pakistan	27 October 2004 19 September 2005 3 January 2008
117.	Palau	10 April 2008
118.	Panama	12 July 2005 24 February 2006 9 September 2013
119.	Papua New Guinea	24 April 2008
120.	Paraguay	3 November 2004 31 March 2006 17 June 2013
121.	Peru	1 November 2004 19 April 2006 14 January 2008

	State	Date of report
122.	Philippines	28 October 2004 28 October 2005 30 November 2005 6 February 2008 2 July 2013
123.	Poland	27 October 2004 26 January 2006 14 December 2007 9 December 2010 25 June 2014
124.	Portugal	28 October 2004 5 December 2005 15 December 2010
125.	Qatar	5 November 2004 2 February 2006 5 August 2011 21 October 2011 16 January 2008
126.	Republic of Korea	27 October 2004 26 September 2005 14 December 2007 12 November 2013
127.	Republic of Moldova	17 December 2004 21 November 2005 17 April 2013 16 January 2008
128.	Romania	27 October 2004 11 November 2005 21 December 2007 15 April 2011
129.	Russian Federation	26 October 2004 23 August 2005 24 December 2007 15 July 2014
130.	Rwanda	1 April 2011
131.	Samoa	13 April 2006
132.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	30 June 2008
133.	Saint Lucia	3 December 2009
134.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	17 September 2008
135.	San Marino	13 December 2007
136.	Sao Tome and Principe	9 July 2015
137.	Saudi Arabia	1 November 2004 28 March 2006 24 March 2011
138.	Senegal	31 March 2005
139.	Serbia	5 January 2005 20 January 2006 30 June 2008 4 January 2012 12 May 2014
140.	Seychelles	7 April 2008
141.	Sierra Leone	17 December 2007
142.	Singapore	21 October 2004 29 August 2005 28 May 2013
143.	Slovakia	2 November 2004 14 December 2005 14 December 2007
144.	Slovenia	28 October 2004 8 November 2005 22 June 2012
145.	South Africa	31 January 2005 3 January 2006 14 December 2007
146.	South Sudan	6 August 2013
147.	Spain	26 October 2004 22 March 2006 8 February 2008 11 March 2014
148.	Sri Lanka	17 June 2015 11 May 2005 21 December 2005
149.	Suriname	23 January 2008
150.	Sweden	28 October 2004 8 November 2005 1 February 2008
151.	Sudan	20 March 2009

	State	Date of report
152.	Switzerland	22 October 2004 19 September 2005 16 January 2008 4 December 2013
153.	Syrian Arab Republic	14 October 2004 26 August 2005 29 September 2005 7 November 2005 29 May 2013
154.	Tajikistan	11 January 2005 28 December 2005
155.	Thailand	5 November 2004 14 December 2007
156.	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	22 November 2004 16 January 2006 2 July 2008 8 May 2014
157.	Togo	30 July 2010 9 October 2014
158.	Tonga	5 April 2006
159.	Trinidad and Tobago	7 April 2006
160.	Tunisia	10 November 2004
161.	Turkey	1 November 2004 16 January 2006 1 February 2008 19 May 2015
162.	Turkmenistan	10 September 2004
163.	Tuvalu	13 March 2007
164.	Uganda	14 September 2005 8 October 2010
165.	Ukraine	25 October 2004 6 October 2005 23 February 2011 28 January 2008 9 January 2014 9 June 2016
166.	United Arab Emirates	9 December 2004 11 March 2014
167.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29 September 2004 19 September 2005 14 December 2007 13 December 2013
168.	United Republic of Tanzania	29 August 2005
169.	United States of America	12 October 2004 15 September 2005 21 December 2007 11 October 2013 29 September 2014 23 March 2016
170.	Uruguay	22 December 2004 7 November 2005
171.	Uzbekistan	15 November 2004 28 December 2007
172.	Vanuatu	22 February 2007
173.	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	16 November 2004 7 November 2005 5 December 2005 7 May 2015
174.	Viet Nam	26 October 2004 12 December 2005 7 March 2008
175.	Yemen	29 December 2004
176.	Zambia	26 October 2015

Other submission:

European Union 28 Oct 2004

Annex VI

Member States that had yet to submit a report as at 24 April 2016

Central African Republic

Chad

Comoros

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Equatorial Guinea

The Gambia

Guinea

Guinea-Bissau

Haiti

Mali

Mauritania

Mozambique

Solomon Islands

Somalia

Swaziland

Timor-Leste

Zimbabwe

Annex VII

Adherence by States to non-proliferation-related treaties, conventions, protocols and other instruments relevant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) as at 24 April 2016

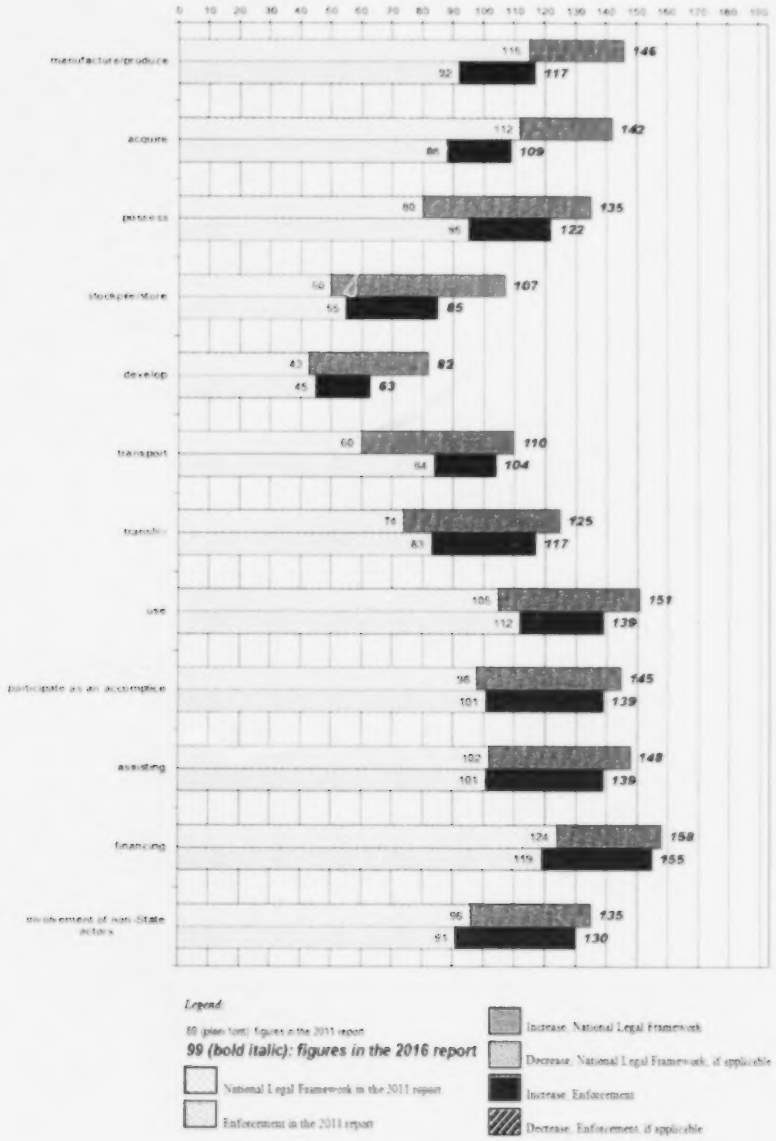
	Number of States parties	
Treaty	*2011*	*2016*
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	190	191
Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones*	91	101
Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	77	104
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)	145	153
2005 Amendment to the CPPNM	52	103
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)* (Not yet in force)	153	164
Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	188	192
Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)	164	173
1925 Geneva Protocol	137	140
1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	164	168
1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	177	187
2005 Protocol to the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation	21	40
2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf	17	35
2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (not yet in force)	0	14
Other		
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	151	168
Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC)	132	137

* Aggregate number of States Parties to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone, African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty and the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia

Annex VIII

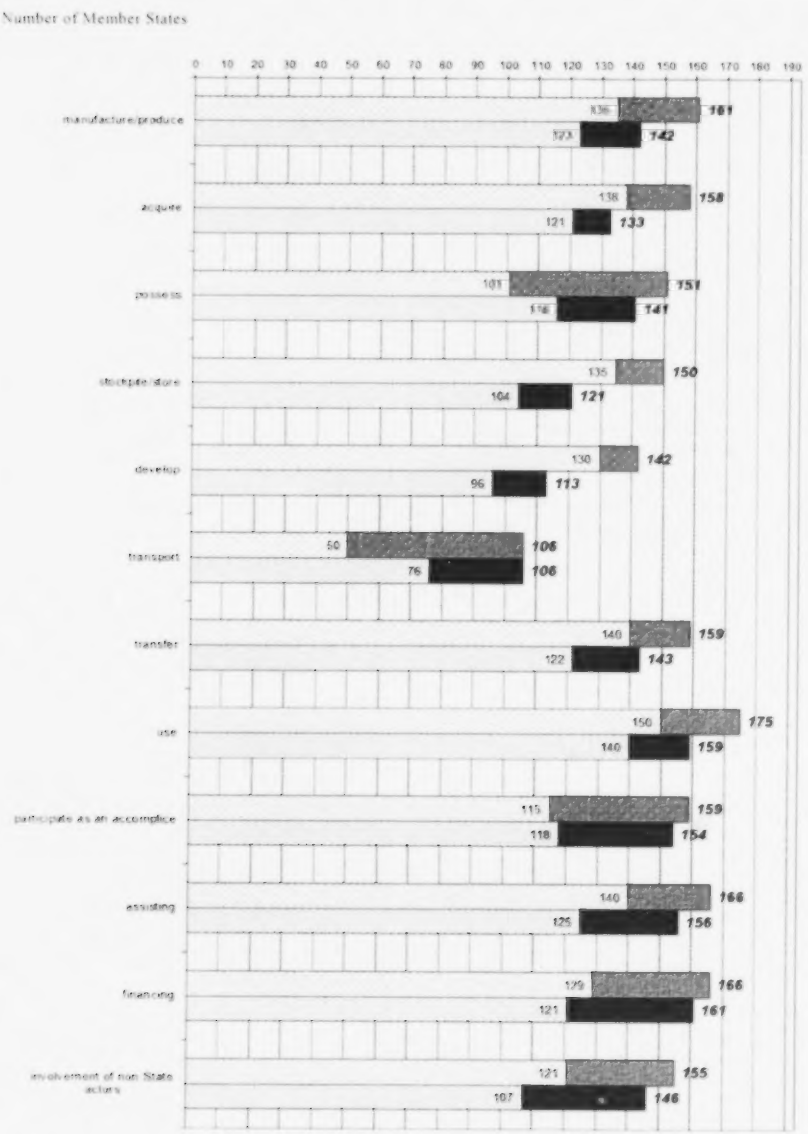
Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2011 and 2016 for Member States — paragraph 2: nuclear weapons

Number of Member States



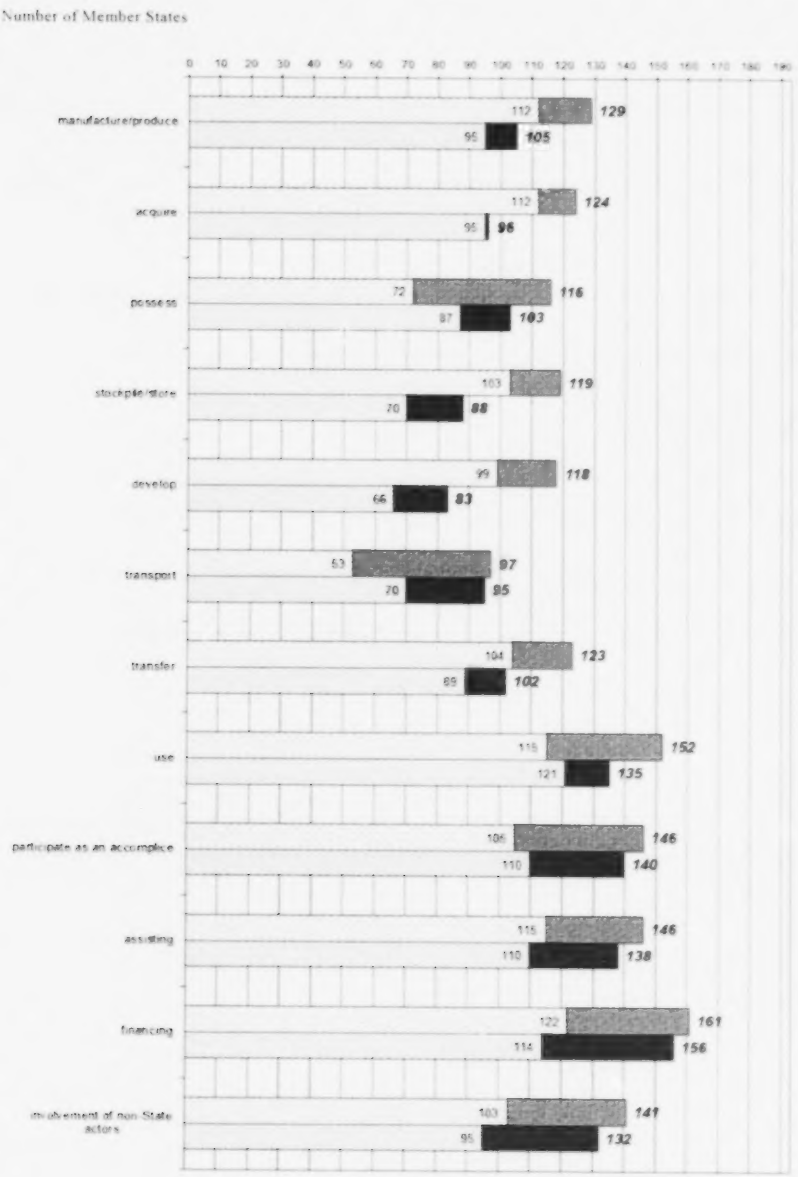
Annex IX

Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2011 and 2016 for Member States — paragraph 2: chemical weapons



Annex X

Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2011 and 2016 for Member States — paragraph 2: biological weapons



Annex XI

Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2011 and 2016 for 193 Member States — paragraphs 2 and 3: means of delivery

A. Prohibitions (para. 2)

(Number of United Nations Member States)

	Legislative framework		*Enforcement measures*	
Weapons category	*2011*	*2016*	*2011*	*2016*
Nuclear	40	41	36	37
Chemical	54	116	48	93
Biological	90	105	43	68

B. Account for/secure/physically protect (para. 3 (a) and (b))

(Number of United Nations Member States)

	Legislative framework		*Enforcement measures*	
Weapons category	*2011*	*2016*	*2011*	*2016*
Nuclear	26	14	14	12
Chemical	23	16	16	14
Biological	13	15	13	14

C. Border and export controls (para. 3 (c) and (d))

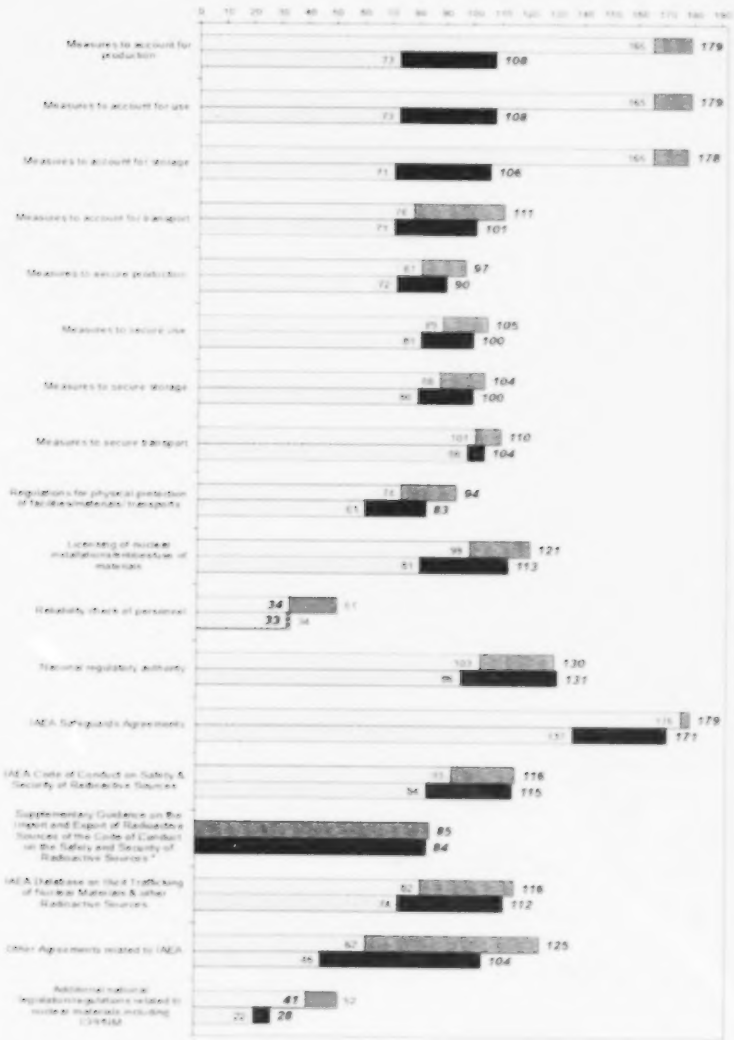
(Number of United Nations Member States)

	Legislative framework		*Enforcement measures*	
Weapons category	*2011*	*2016*	*2011*	*2016*
Nuclear	65	68	49	63
Chemical	64	72	49	67
Biological	64	69	49	64

Annex XII

Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2011 and 2016 — paragraph 3 (a) and (b): materials related to nuclear weapons

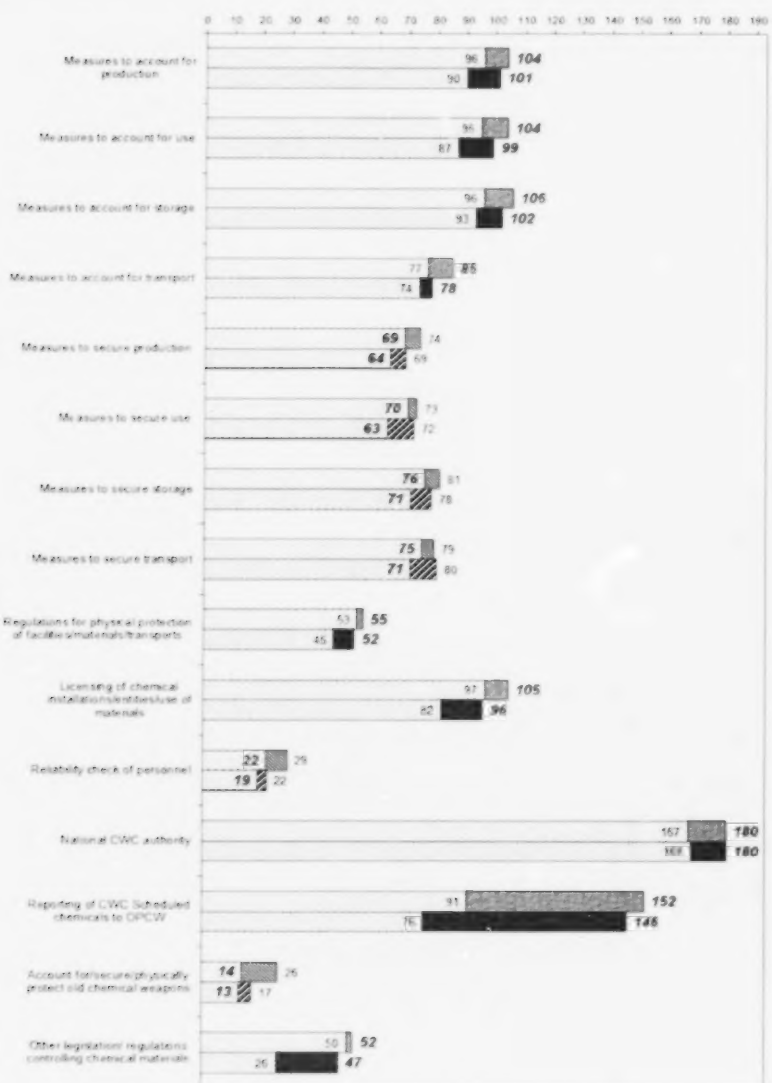
Number of Member States



* Not included in the 2011 matrix format

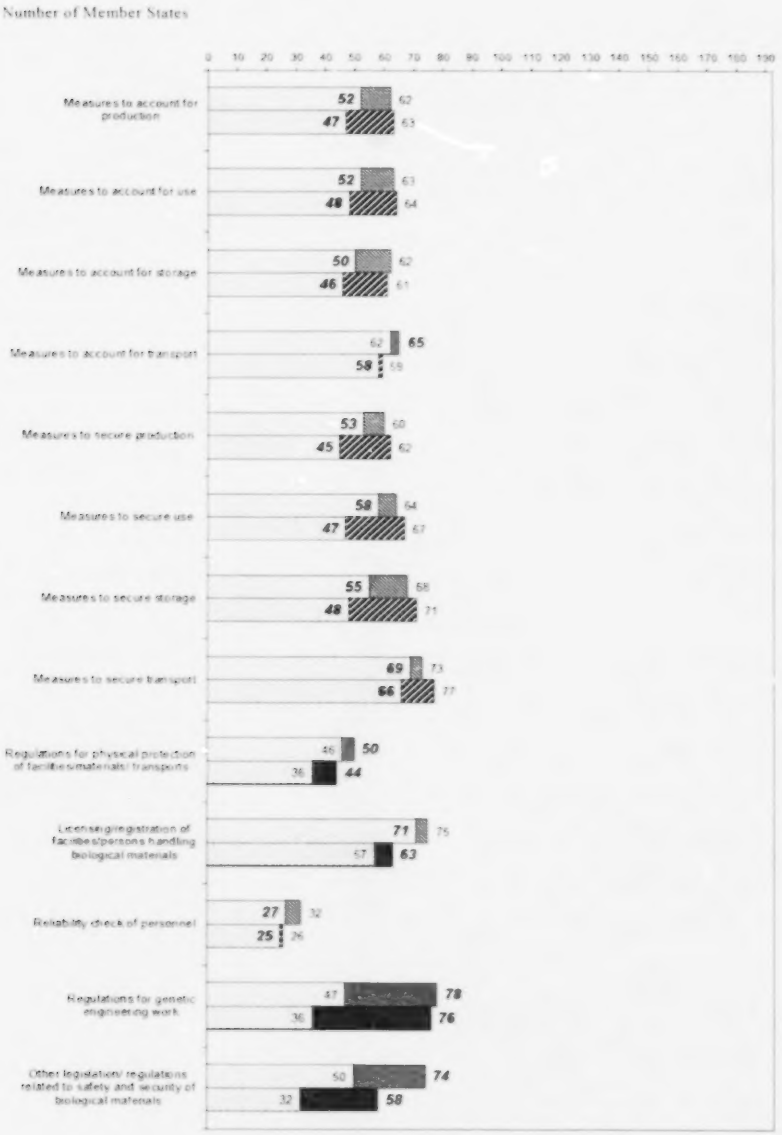
Annex XIII

Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2011 and 2016 — paragraph 3 (a) and (b): materials related to chemical weapons



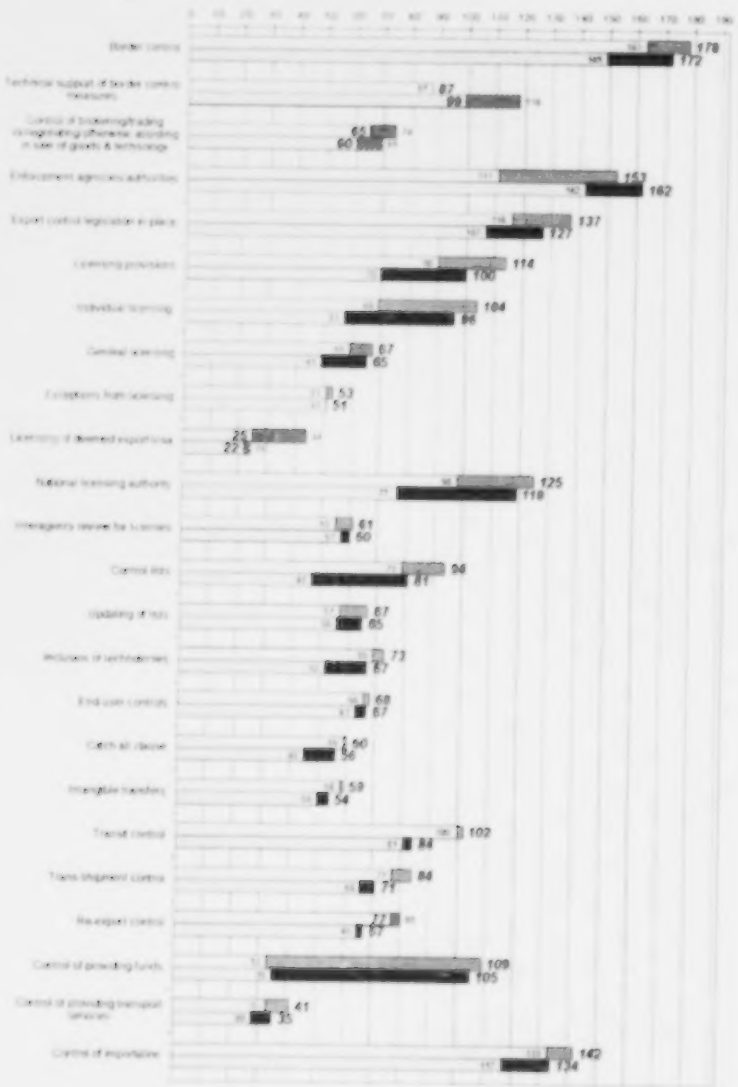
Annex XIV

Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2011 and 2016 — paragraph 3 (a) and (b): materials related to biological weapons



Annex XV

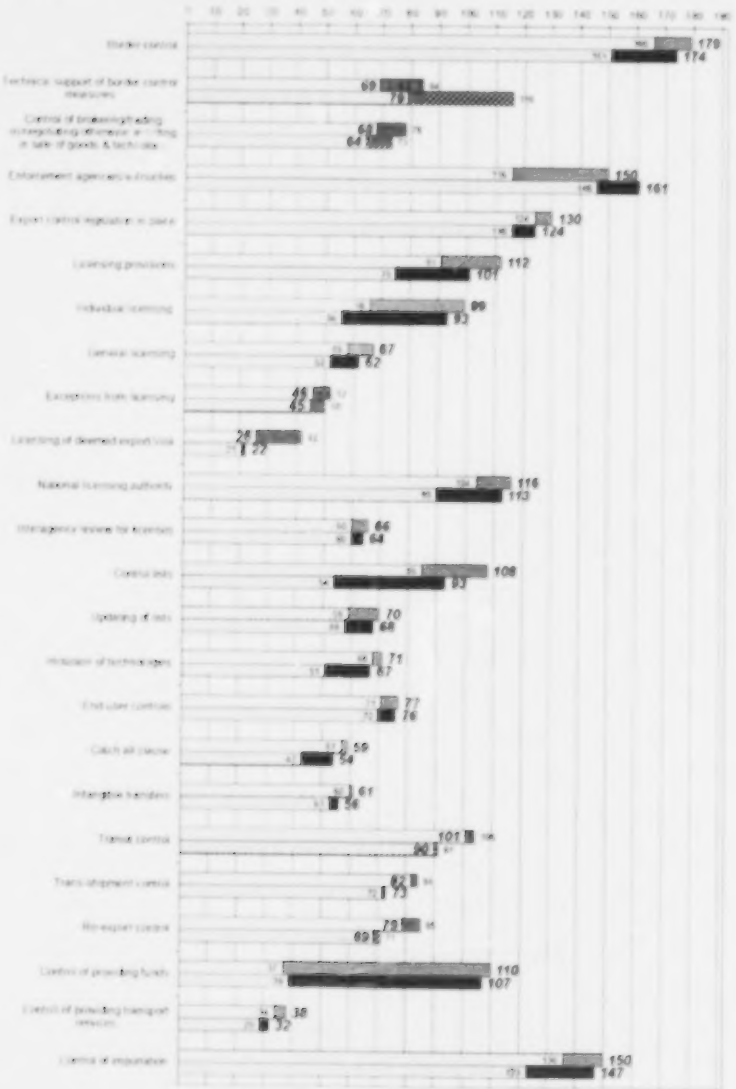
Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2011 and 2016 — paragraph 3 (c) and (d): materials related to nuclear weapons



Annex XVI

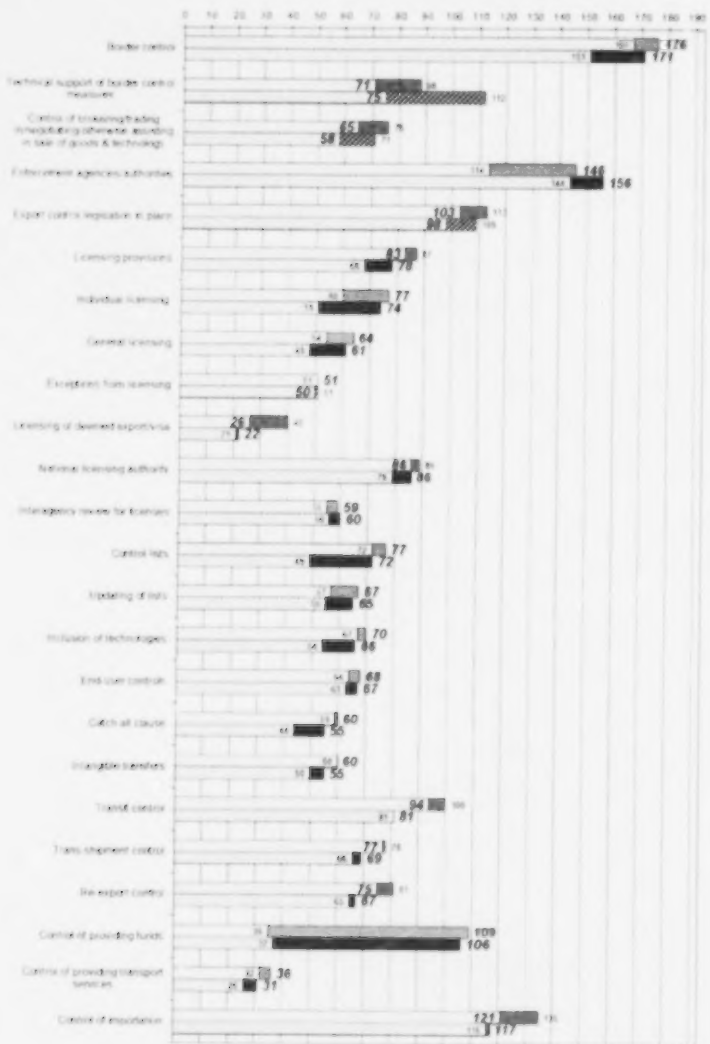
Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2011 and 2016 — paragraph 3 (c) and (d): materials related to chemical weapons

Number of Member States



Annex XVII

Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2011 and 2016 — paragraph 3 (c) and (d): materials related to biological weapons



Annex XVIII

Member States that had submitted a voluntary national implementation action plan as at 24 April 2016

Canada	16 March 2016
Malawi	3 February 2016
Dominican Republic	5 November 2015
Senegal	25 September 2015
Togo	6 July 2015
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18 June 2015
Spain	27 May 2015
Grenada	20 March 2015
Armenia	5 February 2015
Mexico	21 November 2014
Montenegro	12 June 2014
Colombia	30 May 2014
Croatia	8 April 2014
Niger	14 March 2014
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3 March 2014
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 December 2013
Kyrgyzstan	2 April 2013
Belarus	2 July 2012
Serbia	6 June 2012
France	27 September 2011
Canada	12 August 2010
Argentina	17 March 2009
United States of America	20 April 2007

Annex XIX

Number of assistance requests from 25 April 2011 to 24 April 2016

Date	*State requesting assistance*	*Assistance request*	*Offers of assistance in response to requests*
6 June 2011 and 18 July 2012	Mexico	Training for Customs officials in detecting materials related to weapons of mass destruction. Funding to acquire and implement detection equipment at border entry points. Advice, technical assistance and model legislation in other areas (e.g., access to justice, extradition, illegal arms trafficking, police services). Establishment of international cooperation mechanisms for investigating suspicious outbreaks of diseases and procedures for addressing concerns relating to compliance with the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and training of personnel for international rapid response teams in the event of biological emergencies. (2012) Assistance for the implementation of the Collaborative Programme between the Government of Mexico and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) of the Organization of American States for the physical protection and control of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear material.	Japan[10]
17 September 2012	Congo	Establishment of a national coordination mechanism for monitoring and combating weapons of mass destruction. Holding of awareness-raising campaigns concerning the conventions on weapons of mass destruction through workshops and seminars. Support for construction of facilities. Acquisition of monitoring equipment and laboratories. Establishment of a legal and institutional framework for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). Capacity-building for various stakeholders in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

[10] Invitation to participate in a workshop.

Date	*State requesting assistance*	*Assistance request*	*Offers of assistance in response to requests*
28 May 2013	Iraq	Assistance on using the European Union Control lists (dual use and military).	
2 April 2013 and 25 July 2014	Kyrgyzstan	Technical and financial assistance for the implementation of the specific measures of the National Action Plan on Implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). (2014) Training in export control for customs control officers through the organization of seminars, training programmes and forums on export control issues, including field training courses. Training for personnel in laboratories and in chemical and radiation investigative units at leading chemical laboratories and nuclear and radiation safety centres on identifying nuclear materials in the event of a disaster and determining public health risk levels of nuclear substances, including fieldwork. Training and exchange of expertise and experience among centres operated by State agencies. Establishment of an interactive online portal and a unified automated information system that will enable real-time monitoring of the results of different types of State controls in order to achieve timely inter-agency information exchange on export control issues. Assistance from experts in implementing the provisions and requirements of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. Equipment for dosimetry, investigations and urgent monitoring of airborne and waterborne pollutants and toxic substances (list available). Equipment for laboratories to detect chemical substances and to determine the public health risk level of toxic substances (list available). Equipment for a chemical investigative unit, including protective filters, gas masks, personal protective equipment, portable chemical agent detectors, semi-automatic chemical agent detectors and medical and veterinary chemical agent detectors with display tubes.	Japan[11] Russian Federation International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) WCO[12] UNODC World Animal Health Organization (OIE)[13]

[11] Invitation to participate in a workshop.
[12] Subject to resources.
[13] Ongoing assistance projects.

Date	*State requesting assistance*	*Assistance request*	*Offers of assistance in response to requests*
21 October 2013	Grenada	Legislative assistance for the development of a regulatory mechanism for the compliance and implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).	Argentina South Africa Spain IAEA IMO OIE UNODC[14] Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)[15]
		Strengthening the institutional and regulatory framework for the management of chemicals, pesticides and fertilisers.	
		Disposal of obsolete pesticides and chemicals.	
		Enhancing capacity for testing chemical, biological and radiological substances.	
		Training to adequately detect and respond to chemical, biological and radiological events.	
		Technologies to detect explosive, weapons and illegal items in baggage or on passengers.	
		Enhancing capabilities to identify, respond to and adequately resolve chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) incidents.	
14 March 2014	Niger	Strengthening the legislative framework in the nuclear chemical and biological fields.	IAEA[16] OIE WCO[17] World Bank
		Holding of a regional ECOWAS workshop, which the Niger intends to host to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004), with a focus on the drafting of control lists.	
		Holding a National workshop on the control of strategic goods.	
		Training the trainers in the area of border control.	
		Participation in workshops on resolution 1540 (2004) organized outside the country by partners, with subsequent briefing of national stakeholders.	
		Integration of issues related to resolution 1540 (2004) in the curricula of higher education establishments.	
		Acquisition of equipment.	
		Institutional support and training of specialists and researchers.	

[14] Subject to resources.
[15] Offer sharing the definition contained in MTCR annex.
[16] Will provide assistance in accordance with the INSSP for Niger.
[17] Requires more detail information to be able to consider technical assistance.

Date	State requesting assistance	Assistance request	Offers of assistance / responses to request
3 September 2014 and 30 September 2014	Malawi	Assistance required in areas of legislation, capacity-building and technical support. Support to harmonize the draft legislation to implement the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and Biological Weapons Convention. Development of a comprehensive and harmonized legislation on counter-terrorism. Training of personnel in the security services and border control agencies in areas of detection of malicious materials as well as equipment. Support towards a survey to determine schedules of chemicals to be reported in accordance with the Chemical Weapons Convention. Assistance for capacity-building of border management and security agencies in the handling of potential sources of chemical and biological weapons. Support to establish and enhance the human and technical capacity of the Border Management Agencies to manage the threat posed by potential sources of weapons of mass destruction. Support for the training of border management and security agents and provision of relevant technology to assist in the detection of potential elements that could be used in chemical and biological weapons. Assistance to strengthen biosecurity measures and infectious disease surveillance, detection and diagnostic capacity.	OIE WCO[18] UNODC IAEA[19] World Bank[20]

[18] Subject to resources.
[19] Informed about ongoing activities in the framework of the INSSP for Malawi.
[20] Informed about ongoing activities.

Date	*State requesting assistance*	*Assistance request*	*Offers of assistance in response to requests*
25 July 2014	Togo	Establishment of a continuous dialogue between the Committee and the national focal point on the Committee's activities at the international level.	WCO[21] OIE UNODC
		Establishment of a national follow-up and coordination mechanism for monitoring and combating weapons of mass destruction.	
		Campaigns to raise awareness of the conventions on weapons of mass destruction through workshops and seminars, particularly in the country's cities and border towns.	
		Assessment of steps and actions taken by Togo in the implementation of the resolution.	
		Capacity-building for Togolese experts responsible for matters relating to chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological weapons.	
		Acquisition of appropriate monitoring equipment and laboratories.	
		Establishment of a legal and institutional framework for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).	
		Capacity-building for the various stakeholders involved in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).	
		Organization of working visits by the Committee to meet with civil society organizations, manufacturers, media figures, laboratory technicians, researchers and law enforcement agencies.	
9 October 2014	Montenegro	Training on export/import control, specialist training course for the members of Montenegrin CBRN team and training on modern standards and equipment used by the customs service for control of weapons of mass destruction. Personal protective equipment, equipment for radiological detection and dosimeters (lists available).	WCO[22] IAEA[23] UNODC OIE

[21] Subject to resources.
[22] Subject to resources.
[23] Informed about ongoing activities in the framework of the INSSP for Montenegro.

Date	*State requesting assistance*	*Assistance request*	*Offers of assistance in response to requests*
29 January 2015	Cabo Verde	Harmonize Legislation or regulations.	India
		Interested to learn more about existing control lists (such as the European Union's dual-use export control regulations: Council Regulation (EU) No 388/2012 (amends 2009 Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009) containing the European Union Dual-Use List of controlled items).	Portugal WCO IAEA Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)[24]
		Workshops and seminars on the 1540 UN Resolution issues addressed to the public servants awareness, in the high schools and universities should be organized in Cabo Verde, with technical UN support.	
2 March 2015	Ghana	Technical assistance on:	1540 Committee visited Ghana from 12-15 October 2015 to assist with the development of a voluntary NAP
		Drafting a Voluntary National Implementation Action Plan (NAP).	
		Detection equipment.	
		Training for administrators and regulatory officials on the use of equipment.	
		Assistance to set up a Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Team under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment Science and Technology.	
25 March 2015	Armenia	Assistance in translating the regular updates of European Union Dual-use items control lists into Armenian language.	Belarus Russian Federation WCO[25]
		Exchange of experience and training for chemical and toxicology laboratory specialists.	OIE
		Recommendations and exchange of experience on establishment of toxicology laboratory and chemical laboratory network.	IAEA[26] UNODC
		Development of a laboratory in Marzes (Administrative region of the Republic).	
		Expert assistance in laboratory accreditation.	

[24] Informed about ongoing activities.
[25] Subject to resources.
[26] Informed about ongoing projects in accordance with the INSSP for Armenia.

Date	*State requesting assistance*	*Assistance request*	*Offers of assistance in response to requests*
10 April 2015	Guyana	Development of an Action Plan for 1540 implementation.	WCO[27]
		Training in dealing with CBRN materials.	UNODC
		Equipment to detect CBRN materials.	OIE
		CBRN materials control list.	IAEA
		CBRN Sensitization programmes.	International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)[28]
26 October 2015	Zambia	Provision of equipment for border posts for the identification of items that could be used for Weapons of Mass Destruction, including dual use materials.	South Africa IAEA
		Training in customs- related work by the World Customs Organization.	UNODC OIE
		Training of personnel dealing with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials.	
		Guidance in drafting a National Implementation Action Plan for resolution 1540 (2004).	
		Assistance to draft legislation to implement the obligations under Treaties dealing with nuclear, chemical and biological weapons as well as resolution 1540 (2004).	
21 March 2016	Lesotho	Assistance to draft anti-terrorism legislation to include 1540 aspects.	1540 Committee visited Lesotho from 12-14 April 2016 to assist with the development of a voluntary NAP
		Training of law enforcement officers and/or prosecutors dealing with terrorism and terrorism financing crimes.	
		Development of a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan (NAP).	
Regional organizations			
15 January 2013	Central American Integration System	Funding for the continuation of the SICA 1540 programme of work (incl. the position of the 1540 regional coordinator).	
4 June 2013	Caribbean Community Secretariat	Funding for the position of the Regional Coordinator through to March 2014.	Australia
		Funding of two experts with drafting experience in strategic trade legislation.	

[27] Subject to resources.

[28] The request would be considered for prioritization and support.

Annex XX

Outreach events organized, co-organized by, or involving, international, regional, and subregional organizations and other arrangements with the participation of the Committee and/or group of experts, from 25 April-24 April 2016

Date and Location	*Title*	*IRO organizer(s)*	*IRO participant(s)*
4 May 2011, Auckland, New Zealand	Meeting of the Pacific Forum Working Group on Counter-Terrorism (WGCT)	Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)	Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police (PICP), Pacific Immigration Directors Conference (PIDC), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)
17-18 May 2011, Doha	Subregional Workshop on the UNSC Resolutions against Terrorism and their Implementation Mechanisms	UNODC/Terrorism Prevention Branch	Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC), League of Arab States (LAS), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) (1267 Monitoring Team), CTC/CTED
24-25 May 2011, Mexico City	Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States (OAS/SMS/CICTE) Pilot Project on Physical Protection and Accounting of CBRN Materials	Organization of American States (OAS), Office for Disarmament Affairs	

Date and Location	Title	IBO organizer(s)	IBO participant(s)
24-26 May 2011, Singapore	The 12th Annual international export control conference	European Union	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia Group (AG), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), NUICRI, UNODC, Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (WA), 1874 Committee, World Customs Organization (WCO)
26-27 May 2011, Vienna	IAEA working level nuclear security information exchange meeting	IAEA	
6-8 June 2011, Riyadh	Arab Regional Workshop on "Monitoring and Securing Movement of Goods and Individuals from Terrorist Threats"	LAS	WCO, UNODC, CTC/CTED
21-22 July 2011, Almaty, Kazakhstan	The Third Expert Meeting of the project "Implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia."	Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), European Union, United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)	Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for Combating the Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Their Precursors (CARICC), Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (CICA), Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNRCCA, CTED, United Nations Development

Date and Location	Title	IRO organizer(s)	IRO participant(s)
			Programme (UNDP), United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI), United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), UNODC, Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) 1267 Monitoring Team
27-28 July 2011, Addis Ababa	Workshop on the Regional Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in the Eastern African region	CTITF	African Union, Department of Safety and Security, INTERPOL, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNODC, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), 1267 Monitoring Team, CET/CTED
7-9 September 2011, Paris	Inter-sessional Meeting of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) working group on terrorist financing and moneylaundering on Proliferation Financing and UN Security Council Resolutions	FATF	1267 Monitoring Team, CTED, Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 1737 Panel of Experts, World Bank
19 September 2011, New York	Secretary-General's Symposium on International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation	CTITF	
22-23 September 2011, New York	Workshop on "Legislative Gap Analysis vis-à-vis UNSCR 1540: Status of Regulatory Framework in the Caribbean Community"	in Cooperation with the CARICOM	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), OPCW, UNODC, Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Date and Location	Title	IBO organizer(s)	IBO participant(s)
27-29 September 2011, Astana	Workshop on Implementing Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) for Central Asian States	OSCE	European Union, Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit (BWC ISU), CICA, CIS, CSTO, CTED, Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC), IAEA, OSCE, SCO, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNICRI, UNODC, UNRCCA, WCO, World Health Organization (WHO)
10 October 2011, Paris	G8 Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG) meeting	Global Partnership (GP)	European Union
17-21 October 2011, Vienna	International Conference on the Safe & Secure Transport of Radioactive Materials	IAEA	ICAO, IMO, European Union, OSCE
27-28 October 2011, Tarnow	Seminar on development of the international centre for chemical safety and security	OPCW	NATO, OPCW
1-4 November 2011, Vienna	Pilot workshop on implementing legislation for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)	IAEA, UNODC
17-18 November 2011, Chisinau	Mission to Moldova to assist in preparation of a voluntary national action plan	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	
21 November 2011, Bogota	Meeting on priority areas on physical protection and management of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials (CBRN) between the Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States and Colombian authorities	OAS, Office for Disarmament Affairs	

Date and Location	*Title*	*IBO organizer(s)*	*IBO participant(s)*
21-25 November 2011, Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar	Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) comprehensive visit to Myanmar	CTED	
24 November 2011, Vienna	Joint country-specific activity to assist in the preparation of a national action plan as requested by Serbia	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	
7-8 December 2011, Bishkek	Joint country-specific activity to assist in the preparation of a national action plan as requested by Kyrgyzstan	OSCE	Office for Disarmament Affairs
12-14 December 2011, New York	Training to the officials of Afghanistan on national reporting within the framework of Security Council Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004)	UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch	
24-25 January 2012, Washington, D.C.	G8 Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG) meeting	GP	BWC ISU, FAO, IAEA, INTERPOL, World Animal Health Organization (OIE), OPCW, UNICRI, Office for Disarmament Affairs, WCO, WHO
24-26 January 2012, Valletta	Regional Workshop on Customs Procedures and Licensing Issuance: Integrating the National Processing of Dual Use Goods and Conventional Weapons through Information Sharing	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	WCO
31 January-2 February 2012, Vienna	Topical Meeting on "The Nuclear Security Plan 2010-2013: Establishment of Self-sustaining Nuclear Security Support Centres"	IAEA	Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNODC

Date and Location	Title	IRO organizer(s)	IRO participant(s)
3-4 February 2012, Brussels	European Union Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference	European Union	IAEA, OPCW, BWC ISU, NATO, UNIDIR, Office for Disarmament Affairs, Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 1929 Panel of Experts
6 February 2012, Vienna	Nuclear security information exchange	IAEA	
15-16 February 2012, Brussels	Second Meeting of Border Management Working Group (BMWG) of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF)	CTITF (CTED,WCO)	CTITF, IMO, IOM, UNHCR, UNICRI, UNODC
20-21 February 2012, Cairo	Workshop on "Cooperation between Regional and Subregional organizations in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the UN Security Council resolutions"	LAS, UNODC/Terrorism Prevention Branch	African Union, GCC, IOM, OIC, 1267 Monitoring Team, CTED
20-21 February 2012, Vienna	Roundtable Meeting of IROs on resolution 1540 (2004) Co-Ordination Needs and Practices	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	
5-9 March 2012, Vienna	Consultation meeting with officials of the Kyrgyz Republic	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	IAEA
8-9 March 2012, Sydney, Australia	The 4th ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-proliferation and Disarmament	ARF	Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, BWC ISU, CTBTO, IAEA, OPCW
12-14 March 2012, Bogota	Seminar for the Andean Region States: resolution 1540 (2004)	OAS, Office for Disarmament Affairs	Andean Community, CARICOM, CWC, IAEA, SICA
13-15 March 2012, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States	United States G8 Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG) meeting	GP	BWC ISU, FATF, FAO, IAEA, INTERPOL, OIE, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNODC, WHO

Date and Location	*Title*	*IBO organizer(s)*	*IBO participant(s)*
13-15 March 2012, Ashgabat	Regional Workshop on Customs Procedures and Licensing Issuance: Integrating the National Processing of Dual Use Goods and Conventional Weapons through Information Sharing	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	WCO
20-21 March 2012, Chisinau	Working meeting on export control legislation, implementation of the United Nations Firearms Protocol and resolution 1540 (2004) and a panel meeting on the current status of the National Action Plan on resolution 1540 (2004) with the Moldovan officials	OSCE, UNODC, Office for Disarmament Affairs, European Union (BAFA)	
26-30 March 2012, Vienna	Consultation with officials of the Republic of Belarus to assist in preparation of a National Action Plan	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	
3-7 April 2012, Dushanbe	Training on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) Implementation	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	IAEA, WHO
17-18 April 2012, Miami, United States	G8 Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG) meeting	GP	IAEA, INTERPOL, OIE, OPCW, Office for Disarmament Affairs, WCO, WHO
14-15 May 2012, Brussels	Working with the European Union CBRN Centres of Excellence: What concrete role for stakeholders and European Union partners?	European Union	BWC ISU, IAEA, INTERPOL, OIE, OPCW, OSCE, UNICRI, UNODC, WHO
12 June 2012, Skopje	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia National round-table meeting on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) (2004)	OSCE	

Date and Location	*Title*	*IRO organizer(s)*	*IRO participant(s)*
28-29 August 2012, Stockholm	Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG) meeting	GP	BWC ISU, FAO, IAEA, INTERPOL, OAS, OIE, OPCW, CTITF, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNODC, WCO, WHO
3 October 2012, Podgorica	Montenegro National round-table meeting on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	OSCE	
9-11 October 2012, Kiev, Ukraine	Regional Workshop on Customs Procedures and Licensing Issuance: Integrating the National Processing of Dual Use Goods and Conventional Weapons through Information Sharing	OSCE	WCO
23-24 October 2012, Dushanbe, Tajikistan	Tajikistan National round-table meeting on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	OSCE	
23-24 October 2012, Livermore, California, United States	G8 Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG) meeting	GP	BWC ISU, FAO, IAEA, CTITF, INTERPOL, OIE, OPCW, UNIDIR, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNODC, WCO, WHO
8-9 November 2012, Tarnów, Poland	International meeting on chemical safety and security	OPCW, GP	
14-16 November 2012, Brussels	Conference on Strategic Trade Controls Enforcement	WCO	European Union, IAEA, OPCW, BWC ISU, OSCE, Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
21-22 November 2012, Pretoria	Workshop on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for African States	African Union, Office for Disarmament Affairs	BWC ISU, CTBTO, IAEA, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), OPCW, SADC, UNODC, WCO, WHO

Date and Location	*Title*	*IRO organizer(s)*	*IRO participant(s)*
6-7 December 2012, Bangkok	Workshop on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) and Maritime Terrorism for ASEAN countries	UNODC	IAEA, CTBTO, OPCW, BWC ISU, IMO
14-15 January 2013, Riyadh	Training Workshop on resolution 1540 (2004)	WCO	
15-17 January 2013, Minsk	Workshop on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004),	CIS, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	
17 January 2013, Washington, D.C.	Meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security (CHS) of OAS	OAS	Office for Disarmament Affairs
8 February 2013, London	G8 Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG) meeting	GP	
18-22 February 2013, Paris	Plenary and Working Group Meetings of the FATF	FATF	CTED, 1267/1989 Monitoring Team, Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and 1737 Panel of Experts, WB
20-22 February 2013, Manila	Regional Workshop on Effective Border Control Coordination for Asia Pacific and Middle East Countries	IAEA	EU JRC), GCC, ASEAN
26-28 February 2013, Geneva	WHO meeting on Dual Use Research of Concern	WHO	ICRC, FAO, OIE, BWC ISU, EC
25-28 March 2013, Port of Spain	Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Workshop	OAS	
3-5 April 2013, Vienna	National Implementation Action Plan consulting session with the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina's ministries and agencies	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	

Date and Location	*Title*	*IRO organizer(s)*	*IRO participant(s)*
22-24 April 2013, Mexico City	Specialized Workshop on International Best Practices on Export Controls	OAS	
2-3 May 2013, San Francisco, United States	Workshop on experiences in licensing and export control enforcement	Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)	
9-10 May 2013, Belgrade	Regional Workshop on the Implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	BWC ISU, OPCW, SEESAC, UNDP, UNICRI, WHO
14-15 May 2013, Bangkok	ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Confidence Building Measure Seminar on Implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	ARF	ASEAN, WCO, IAEA, UNRCPD, CSCAP
15 May 2013, Vienna	Meeting of OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	OSCE	
3-5 June 2013, Riyadh	Scientific Forum "Toward an Arab strategy for Nuclear Security"	LAS	IAEA
4 June 2013, Suva	Meeting of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Working Group on Counter-Terrorism	PIF	UNODC/Terrorism Prevention Branch, APG, PICP, PILON, OCO
5-6 June 2013, Suva	Pacific Islands Forum Regional Security Committee Meeting	PIF	UNODC/Terrorism Prevention Branch, APG, PICP, PILON, OCO, UNDP, PIDC, RAMSI
5-6 June 2013, Dakar	Workshop on the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	UNODC	African Union, IAEA
12-14 June 2013, Bogota	Technical Meeting on Effective Border Control Coordination for Latin American Countries	IAEA, AMERIPOL	

Date and Location	*Title*	*IBO organizer(s)*	*IBO participant(s)*
13-14 June 2013, London	G8 Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG) meeting	GP	BWC ISU, IAEA, INTERPOL, OPCW, FAO, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNIDIR, UNODC, WCO, WHO, OIE
17-19 June 2013, Brussels	International Export Control Cooperation and Outreach Dialogue "Experts Debating Current Challenges"	European Union	
1-5 July 2013, Vienna	International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing global Efforts	IAEA	ASEAN, European Union, INTERPOL, League of Arab States (LAS), OSCE, UNICRI, ONODA, UNODC
12-16 August 2013, Geneva	BWC Meeting of Experts	BWC ISU	Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNIDIR, European Union, FAO, ICRC, INTERPOL, OPCW, WHO, OIE
19-20 September 2013, Rakitje, Croatia	Seminar on Effective Practices of the Implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Center (RACVIAC)	OPCW, OSCE, UNODC
24-26 September 2013, Yerevan	Armenia National round table to discuss the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and national implementation action plan	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	UNICRI
2-3 October 2013, Freeport, Bahamas	Conference "Public and Private Sector Avenues to Building Maritime and Port Security Infrastructure and Facilitating Secure Trade in the Caribbean"	CARICOM	
4-11 October 2013, Georgetown and Paramaribo	Visit of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to Guyana and Suriname	CTED	
7 October 2013, Geneva	2013 Inter-Parliamentary Assembly	IPU	

Date and Location	*Title*	*IRO organizer(s)*	*IRO participant(s)*
14-16 October 2013, Vienna	Consultative session with the representatives of the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on national action plan on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	UNICRI
16-18 October 2013, Nairobi	Workshop on the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	UNODC	African Union, IAEA
16-18 October 2013, Vienna	Consultative session with the representatives of the Government of Montenegro on national action plan on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	UNICRI
22-25 October 2013, London	G8 Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG) meeting	GP	BWC ISU, IAEA, INTERPOL, OPCW, FAO, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNICRI, UNIDIR, UNODC, WHO
28-29 October 2013, Kuala Lumpur	APEC Conference on Facilitating Trade in a Secure Trading Environment	APEC	
4-7 November 2013, Tbilisi	INTERPOL Chemical and Explosives Terrorism Prevention Training Course,	INTERPOL	CARICC, OSCE, OPCW
5-6 November 2013, Kyiv	Regional workshop on the implementation of 1540 (2004)	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	European Union
14-15 November 2013, Vienna	International Workshop on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education and Capacity Development [by video conference]	OPCW, VCDNP	ACUNS, European Union, IAEA, IUPAC, OSCE, CTBTO, UNIDIR, UNICRI, Office for Disarmament Affairs

Date and Location	*Title*	*IBO organizer(s)*	*IBO participant(s)*
20-21 November 2013, Manila	Workshop on Countering the Illicit Trafficking of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Materials [by video conference]	UNODC, WCO	ASEAN, OPCW, UNICRI
29 November 2013, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation	International conference on nuclear security in today's world and the role of parliamentarians in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation	Inter-parliamentary Assembly of the CIS	
9-13 December 2013, Geneva	BWC Meeting of States Parties	BWC ISU	Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNICRI, European Union, ICRC, INTERPOL, NATO, OPCW, WHO, OIE
10-11 December 2013, Addis Ababa	Workshop on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004)	African Union, Office for Disarmament Affairs	EAC, IGAD, NARC, COMESA, SADC, ENRBA, UNREC, IAEA, CTBTO, OPCW, WCO, UNODC, UNICRI, 1737 Panel of Experts
25-27 February 2014, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation,	G8 Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG) meeting	GP	
26 February 2014, Port-au-Prince	CARICOM Programme official visit to Haiti	CARICOM	
28 February 2014, New York	1540 Committee Open Meeting to all Member States (briefing by the Secretary General of the World Customs Organization, Kunio Mikuriya)	WCO	
3 March 2014, The Hague, Netherlands	OPCW Open Ended Working Group Meeting	OPCW	

Date and Location	*Title*	*IRO organizer(s)*	*IRO participant(s)*
6-7 March 2014, Geneva	Roundtable "10 Years of UNSCR Resolution 1540: Global and Regional Efforts in Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction"	GCSP, OSCE, CARICOM	
17 March 2014, Brussels	The 33rd Session of the World Customs Organization (WCO) Enforcement Committee	WCO	
20 March 2014, Washington, D.C.	Meeting on "Support for Implementation at the Hemispheric Level of UNSC Resolution 1540"	OAS	
7-9 April 2014, Buenos Aires	Regional meeting on "Education in the Responsible Application of Knowledge of Dual-Use Chemicals"	OPCW	
7 April 2014, Vienna	IRO Open Briefing on the development of the Comprehensive Security Culture	OSCE	
8-9 April 2014, Vienna	IRO Round Table Meeting on resolution 1540 (2004) Activities, Focusing on Technical Assistance Programmes	OSCE	
8-10 April 2014, Brussels	2nd World Customs Organization (WCO) Global Seminar on Strategic Trade Controls Enforcement	WCO	
10 April 2014, Vienna	OSCE resolution 1540 (2004) Points of Contact meeting	OSCE	European Union, Office for Disarmament Affairs
6-9 May 2014, Warsaw	INTERPOL Chemical and Explosives (ChemEx) Terrorism Prevention Training Course	INTERPOL	
8 May 2014, Vienna	Nuclear security information exchange	IAEA	

Date and Location	Title	IBSA organizer(s)	IBSA participant(s)
20-23 May 2014, Brisbane, Australia	Subregional national capacity evaluation and training workshop for personnel of national authorities of State Parties from Pacific Island States involved in the national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	OPCW	
25-30 May 2014, Ulaanbaatar	Visit by CTC to Mongolia	CTED	UNODC/Terrorism Prevention Branch, 1267/1989 Monitoring Team, WCO, OSCE
16-17 June 2014, Vienna	Armenia National Action Plan on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) consulting session	OSCE	
17-20 June 2014, Phuket, Thailand	INTERPOL Chemical and Explosives (ChemEx) Terrorism Prevention Training Course	INTERPOL	OPCW, UNICRI, WCO
18 June 2014, Vienna	Dialogue Meeting of OSCE Forum for Security and Co-operation Security	OSCE	
19-20 June 2014, Vienna	Uzbekistan National Action Plan on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) consulting session	OSCE	
26-27 June 2014, Zagreb	Seminar on Effective Practices of the Implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	RACVIAC	CARICOM, European Commission, IAEA, OAS, OECD, OPCW, PGA, RACVIAC, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNODC
17-18 July 2014, Vienna	Armenia National Action Plan on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) consulting session [by video conference]	OSCE	

Date and Location	*Title*	*IRO organizer(s)*	*IRO participant(s)*
21-23 July 2014, Dushanbe	3rd INTERPOL Counter Nuclear Smuggling Workshop for the Central Asia/Caucasus Region	INTERPOL	
24-25 July 2014, Ashgabat	Turkmenistan National seminar on resolution 1540 (2004),	OSCE	
24-25 July 2014, Manila	Regional workshop on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	GP	
4-8 August 2014, Geneva	BWC Meeting of Experts	BWC ISU	
19-21 August 2014, Yogyakarta Indonesia	Regional Workshop on Familiarizing Member States in Asia with Integrated Nuclear security support Plans (INSSP)	IAEA	
4-5 September 2014, Brussels	The Third European Union Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference	European Union	
22-26 September 2014, Addis Ababa	INTERPOL African Regional Biosecurity Workshop	INTERPOL	International Federation of Biosafety Associations (IFBA), Connecting Organizations for Regional Disease Surveillance (CORDS)
8-10 October 2014, Valletta	Visit of CTC to Malta	CTED	
6-7 November 2014, Bogota	Formal Launch of the 1540 National Action Plan of Colombia to promote the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	OAS	Office for Disarmament Affairs, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC), UNODC, IAEA
16-17 December 2014, Bishkek	Launch of the Peer Review between Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan on the resolution 1540 (2004) implementation	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	

Date and Location	*Title*	*IRO organizer(s)*	*IRO participant(s)*
17 December 2014, Bishkek	National round table in Kyrgyz Republic on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	
18 December 2014, Panama City	Workshop to familiarize Government of Panama officials with the responsibilities, methods and resources for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), as well as the creation of a National Action Plan	OAS	
17-19 December 2014, Bangkok	Workshop on the Promotion of the ratification of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and of the implementation of their criminalization provisions by selected Asian and Pacific Islands countries	UNODC	
18 December 2014, Bishkek	Civil Society 1540 event with representatives from Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	
18 February 2015, The Hague, Netherlands	Consultations with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) on the cooperation in the provision of assistance to the Member States	OPCW	

Date and Location	*Title*	*IRO organizer(s)*	*IRO participant(s)*
19-20 February 2015, The Hague, Netherlands	The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Workshop on Ensuring Effective Inter-Agency Interoperability and Coordinated Communication in Case of Chemical and/or Biological Attacks	CTITF/UNCCT (OPCW)	BWC-ISU, FAO, IAEA, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), INTERPOL, IOM, OIE, OPCW, UNDPI, UNICRI, UNIDIR, UNOCHA, UNOCHA/UNEP Joint Programme, Office for Disarmament Affairs, WHO
27 March 2015, Arusha, Tanzania	Regional Workshop on Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans for Members of the Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa	IAEA	FNRBA
13-16 April 2015, Cairo	Session on International Cooperation on Nuclear Security in Arabic-speaking States, part of the Regional Workshop on Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans for Arabic-speaking States	IAEA	AAEA
14-16 April 2015, Tashkent	Follow-up visit of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to Uzbekistan	CTC	UNODC, 1267 Monitoring Team, IOM, OSCE, RATS SCO, EAG, ATC-CIS
22-23 April 2015, Munich, Germany	G7 Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG) meeting	GP	European Union, OSCE, BWC ISU, FAO, IAEA, INTERPOL, NATO, UNICRI, Office for Disarmament Affairs
5-6 May 2015, Lyon, France	Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Experts Meeting on Coordinated Border Management	CTITF (INTERPOL)	CTED, WCO, ICAO, IMO, UNODC/Terrorism Prevention Branch, IOM, UNOHCHR, UNICRI, 1267/1989 Monitoring Team
5-7 May 2015, Karlsruhe, Germany	Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) Joint Nuclear Detection and Nuclear Forensics Workshop	GICNT, EUJRC	IAEA, European Union-EEAS

Date and Location	*Title*	*IRO organizer(s)*	*IRO participant(s)*
19 May 2015, Vienna	Consultation with the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Yukiya Amano	IAEA	
19 May 2015, Vienna	Consultation with the Chair of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), Rafael Grossi	NSG	
19 May 2015, Vienna	Consultation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Yuri Fedotov	UNODC	
20 May 2015, Vienna	Dialogue Meeting of OSCE Forum for Security and Co-operation Security	OSCE	
20-22 May 2015, Rome	Visit of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to Italy	CTC	UNODC, WCO, IMO, INTERPOL, EUROPOL
26 May 2015, Belgrade	National round table in Serbia on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	OSCE	Office for Disarmament Affairs, RACVIAC, SEESAC
27 May 2015, Belgrade	Second Annual Meeting of the OSCE Points of Contact on resolution 1540 (2004)	OSCE	Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNICRI, RACVIAC
15-16 June 2015, Kuala Lumpur	The seventh ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-proliferation and Disarmament	ARF	ASEAN Secretariat
25-26 June 2015, Podgorica	Workshop on the implementation of Montenegro's Action Plan for Security Council resolution 1540	OSCE	UNODC, OIE, UNICRI
29-30 June 2015, Rakitje, Croatia	Seminar on voluntary national implementation action plans for UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)	RACVIAC, Office for Disarmament Affairs	IAEA, OPCW, UNODC, WHO, OSCE
30 June-2 July 2015, Paris	Global Conference on Biological Threat Reduction	OIE,WHO	

Date and Location	*Title*	*IRO organizer(s)*	*IRO participant(s)*
29-30 July 2015, Dushanbe	Meeting with an Inter-Ministerial Working Group of Tajikistan together with OSCE to assist with drafting of voluntary national implementation plan	OSCE	
10-14 August 2015, Geneva	Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Meeting of Experts	BWC ISU	CTITF, UNIDIR, UNISDR, UNICRI, Office for Disarmament Affairs, European Union, ICRC, INTERPOL, IFRC, OPCW, WHO, OIE
19-20 August 2015, Chiang Mai, Thailand	IAEA workshop on "International Cooperation in Nuclear Security in South-East Asia"	IAEA	
24-26 August 2015, Johannesburg, South Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) Task Force of Senior Officials Meeting on Issues Related to weapons of mass destruction Proliferation Financing	ESAAMLG	
26-27 August 2015, Vienna	UNODC Expert Group Meeting on the Development of a Training Module on the International Legal Framework against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism	UNODC	UNODC
14-15 September 2015, Nairobi	Workshop for the Intergovernmental Authority on Development States on Enhancing Implementation of 1540 and other Non-Proliferation Instruments	IGAD, African Union	
24-25 September 2015, Vienna	Preparatory meeting for the 2016 African Union 1540 Assistance Conference	African Union	African Union, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNODC, IAEA, OPCW, BWC-ISU, WHO, CTBTO, OIE, INTERPOL

Date and Location	*Title*	*IRO organizer(s)*	*IRO participant(s)*
28-29 September 2015, Ashgabat	National event assisting Turkmen authorities to develop a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan (NAP) on UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004)	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	UNODC
30 September-1 October 2015, Berlin	G7 Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG) meeting	GP	
5-7 October 2015, Vienna	Meeting to review a final draft of the voluntary National Implementation Action Plan (NAP) for UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) of Tajikistan	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	
8-9 October 2015, Chisinau	Meeting to assist the Moldovan authorities to develop a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan (NAP) for UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004)	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs	UNICRI, EUJRC, European Union
21-23 October 2015, Bangkok	Regional Workshop for Judges, Prosecutors, and Police Officers in Northeast Asia on Effectively Countering Terrorism	CTED	INTERPOL, UNODC
27-29 October 2015, Madrid	International Maritime Transport Security Exercise	IAEA	
28-29 October 2015, Vienna	Workshop on the Promotion of the Entry into Force of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material [by video conference]	UNODC	
12-13 November 2015, Vienna	Tenth Nuclear security information exchange meeting	IAEA	GICNT, GP, EUJRC, OSCE, UNICRI, Office for Disarmament Affairs

Date and Location	*Title*	*IRO organizer(s)*	*IRO participant(s)*
14-18 December 2015, Geneva	BWC Meeting of States Parties	BWC-ISU	UNICRI, Office for Disarmament Affairs, ASEAN, European Union, ICRC, LAS, OPCW, WHO, OIE
13-15 January 2016, Tokyo	Group of Seven Global Partnership Working Group Meeting	GP	FAO, IAEA, INTERPOL, OIE, OPCW, UNICRI, WHO
22-23 February 2016, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	Meeting of African Parliamentarians	IPU	UNODC
29 February-1 March 2016, Dushanbe	Workshop on the Implementation of the National Action Plan on UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)	OSCE	
29 February to 4 March 2016, Madrid	IAEA International Training Course on Nuclear Security	IAEA	
9-11 March 2016, Kuala Lumpur	APG Regional Workshop on Applying FATF Standards to Combat the Financing of Proliferation of WMD	APG	Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
6-7 April 2016, Addis Ababa	1540 Review and Assistance Conference	African Union	
11-12 April 2016, Vienna	IAEA Information Exchange Meeting	IAEA	EUJRC, GICNT, GP, LAS, NSS, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNODC

Annex XXI

Outreach events with direct interactions with Member States by the Committee and/or group of experts 25 April 2011 until 24 April 2016

Date	*Title*	*Location*	*Organizer/sponsor*
Visits to States, at their invitation			
7 July 2011	United States of America country visit preparatory meeting	Washington, D.C.	United States, 1540 Committee
12-16 September 2011	Visit to the United States	Washington D.C.	United States, 1540 Committee
30 January-1 February 2012	Visit to Albania	Tirana	Albania, 1540 Committee
9 February 2012	Additional site visit as a part of the visit to the United States	Atlanta, United States	United States, 1540 Committee
22-24 May 2012	Visit to Madagascar	Antananarivo	Madagascar, 1540 Committee
18-21 June 2012	Visit to the Congo	Brazzaville	Congo, 1540 Committee
17-19 April 2013	Visit to Trinidad and Tobago	Port of Spain	Trinidad and Tobago, 1540 Committee
29-31 July 2013	Visit to Grenada	St. George's	Grenada, 1540 Committee
11-15 November 2013	Visit to Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso, Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso, 1540 Committee
18-19 November 2013	Visit to the Republic of Korea	Seoul	Republic of Korea, 1540 Committee
13-17 January 2014	Visit to Niger	Niamey, Arlit and Torodi, Niger	Niger, 1540 Committee
21-23 April 2014	Visit to Bangladesh	Dhaka	Bangladesh, 1540 Committee
5-8 August 2014	Visit to Malawi	Lilongwe	Malawi, 1540 Committee
23-24 October 2014	Visit to China	Beijing	China, 1540 Committee
7 November 2014	Visit to the United Kingdom	London	United Kingdom, 1540 Committee
14-17 April 2015	Visit to Zambia to assist with the drafting of a national report	Lusaka	Zambia, 1540 Committee, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC)

Date	*Title*	*Location*	*Organizer/sponsor*
20-21 May 2015	Visit to Malawi to assist with the drafting of a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Lilongwe	Malawi, 1540 Committee, UNREC
4 June 2015	Visit to Jordan for a national round table	Amman	Jordan, 1540 Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs
15-16 June 2015	Visit to Togo to assist with the drafting of a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Lomé	Togo, 1540 Committee, UNREC
18-19 June 2015	Visit to Senegal to assist with the drafting of a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Dakar	Senegal, 1540 Committee, UNREC
12-14 August 2015	Visit to Antigua and Barbuda to provide legislative assistance	St. John's	Antigua and Barbuda, 1540 Committee, Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
12-15 October 2015	Visit to Ghana to assist with the drafting of a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Accra	Ghana, 1540 Committee
12-14 April 2016	Visit to Lesotho to draft a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Maseru	Lesotho, 1540 Committee
Joint visits to States			
21-25 November 2011	Joint visit to Myanmar with CTED	Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar	Myanmar, Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)
24 November 2011	Assistance in the preparation of a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan as requested by Serbia	Vienna	Serbia, 1540 Committee, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Office for Disarmament Affairs
7-8 December 2011	Joint country-specific activity to assist in the preparation of a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan as requested by Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Kyrgyzstan, 1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
4-11 October 2013	Joint Visit with the 1373 Committee to Guyana and Suriname	Georgetown and Paramaribo	Guyana, Suriname, CTED
26-30 May 2014	Joint visit to Mongolia with CTED	Ulaanbaatar	Mongolia, CTED

Date	*Title*	*Location*	*Organizer sponsor*
8-10 October 2014	Joint visit to Malta with CTED	Valletta	Malta, CTED
14-16 April 2015	Joint visit to Uzbekistan with CTED	Tashkent	Uzbekistan, CTED
20-22 May 2015	Joint visit to Italy with CTED	Rome	Italy, CTED
24-26 February 2016	Follow-up visit of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Kyrgyzstan, CTED
Peer reviews			
18-20 June 2013	Peer review conducted by Croatia and Poland (visit to Croatia)	Zagreb	Croatia, Poland, 1540 Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs
2-4 October 2013	Peer review conducted by Poland and Croatia (visit to Poland)	Warsaw	Croatia, Poland, 1540 Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs
16-17 December 2014	Peer review preparatory meeting between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Bishkek	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, 1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
Other country-specific activities			
17-18 November 2011	Mission to Moldova, by invitation of Moldova and OSCE, to assist in preparation of a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Chisinau	Republic of Moldova, 1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
5-9 March 2012	Consultation meeting with officials of Kyrgyzstan to establish and coordinate further steps in development of a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Vienna	Kyrgyzstan, 1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
20-21 March 2012	Working meeting on export control legislation, implementation of their Firearms Protocol, resolution 1540 (2004) and a panel meeting on the current status of their voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Chisinau	Republic of Moldova, Germany (Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle — BAFA), OSCE, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UNODA

Date	*Title*	*Location*	*Organizer sponsor*
26-30 March 2012	Consultation meeting with officials of Belarus to establish and coordinate further steps in the development of a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Vienna	1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
12 June 2012	National round-table meeting on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Skopje	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
3 October 2012	National round-table meeting on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Podgorica	Montenegro, 1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
26 June 2012	Technical meeting on the implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention and resolution 1540 (2004)	Quito	Ecuador, 1540 Committee, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC)
23-24 October 2012	National round-table meeting on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Dushanbe	Tajikistan, 1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
3-5 April 2013	Voluntary National Implementation Action Plan drafting session with representatives of ministries and agencies of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Vienna	Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
24-26 September 2013	National round-table meeting to discuss the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and the voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Yerevan	Armenia, 1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
14-15 October 2013	Consultation meeting on the voluntary National Implementation Action Plan of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on resolution 1540 (2004)	Vienna	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs

Date	*Title*	*Location*	*Organizer sponsor*
17-18 October 2013	Consultation meeting on the voluntary National Implementation Action Plan of Montenegro for resolution 1540 (2004)	Vienna	Montenegro, 1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
26 February 2014	Visit to Haiti under the CARICOM programme on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	Port-au-Prince	Haiti, 1540 Committee, CARICOM
24 March 2014	National round-table meeting on resolution 1540 (2004)	Libreville	Gabon, 1540 Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNREC
10-11 April 2014	African subregional meeting for English-speaking non-reporting States	Pretoria	South Africa, 1540 Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNREC
6 June 2014	National round-table meeting on resolution 1540 (2004)	Lomé	Togo, 1540 Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNREC
10-12 June 2014	Country-specific discussion on national legislation	St. George's	Grenada, 1540 Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs
17 June 2014	Consultative session with Armenia on the preparation of a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Vienna	Armenia, 1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
19-20 June 2014	Consultative session with Uzbekistan on the preparation of a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Vienna	Uzbekistan, 1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
17-18 July 2014	Meeting on Armenia's voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Vienna	Armenia, 1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
13-14 October 2014	First round table with national stakeholders on resolution 1540 (2004)	Port of Spain	Trinidad and Tobago, 1540 Committee, UNLIREC
20-21 October 2014	National round-table meeting on resolution 1540 (2004)	Phnom Penh	Cambodia, 1540 Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs
21-22 October 2014	Workshop on the implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention	Ouagadougou	Burkina Faso, Office for Disarmament Affairs (Geneva)

Date	*Title*	*Location*	*Organizer sponsor*
6-7 November 2014	Launching of Colombia's voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Bogota	Colombia, 1540 Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs
14 November 2014	National round-table meeting on resolution 1540 (2004)	Lima	Peru, 1540 Committee, UNLIREC
3-5 December 2014	National round-table meeting on resolution 1540 (2004)	Kingston	Jamaica, 1540 Committee, UNLIREC
16 December 2014	Launching of Mexico's voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Mexico City	Mexico, 1540 Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs
17 December 2014	National round table on the implementation of a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Bishkek	Kyrgyzstan, 1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
18 December 2014	National round table on resolution 1540 (2004)	Panama City	Panama, 1540 Committee, Organization of American States, Office for Disarmament Affairs
14-15 January 2015	Biological Weapons Convention implementation national round table	Porto-Novo	Benin, Office for Disarmament Affairs (Geneva), European Union
27 January 2015	National round table on resolution 1540 (2004)	Santo Domingo	Dominican Republic, 1540 Committee, UNLIREC
23 February 2015	National round table on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Belmopan	Belize, 1540 Committee, UNLIREC
26 May 2015	National round table in Serbia on the implementation of their voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Belgrade	Serbia, 1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
25-26 June 2015	Workshop on the implementation of Montenegro's action plan for resolution 1540 (2004)	Podgorica	Montenegro, 1540 Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
29-30 July 2015	Interministerial working group meeting on the development of a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Dushanbe	Tajikistan, 1540 Committee, OSCE

Date	*Title*	*Location*	*Organizer sponsor*
28-29 September 2015	National event assisting Turkmen authorities in the development of a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan	Ashgabat	Turkmenistan, 1540 Committee, OSCE
5-7 October 2015	Meeting with Tajikistan officials to finalize the National Implementation Action Plan	Vienna	Tajikistan, 1540 Committee, OSCE
8-9 October 2015	Meeting to assist the Moldovan authorities to develop a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan (NAP) for United Nations Security Council resolution 1540	Chisinau	Moldova, 1540 Committee, OSCE, European Union
19-20 January 2016	National round table on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)	Nay Pyi Taw	Myanmar, 1540 Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs
29 February-1 March 2016	Training workshop on effective report writing for members of the Tajikistan national Working Group on the implementation of the National Action Plan for resolution 1540 (2004)	Dushanbe	Tajikistan, 1540 Committee, OSCE
6-8 April 2016	Workshop to assist in the development of legislation to implement resolution 1540 (2004), the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Biological Weapons Convention and strategic trade controls	Kingston	Jamaica, 1540 Committee, CARICOM, Verification Research, Training and Information Centre